105

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,423—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy.......... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	3 As. per Line.
Second do.	2½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2¼ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Retail Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant, Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12 Postage in England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy..........As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

THE following steamers are intended to be DESPATCHED once every four weeks from KURRACHEE to LONDON, calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Algiers, and at Lisbon once a month:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Date.
ASSYRIA	1495	200	A. Hay	13th Feb. 1879.
AGRA	1907	200	C. Hessman	13th March.

Cargo and Passengers are booked here for the abovenamed places, also for East African ports for shipment hence by the Kurrachee steamers which leave Bombay on dates to correspond with the dates of sailing from Kurrachee.

For freight and passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. GOA, 1,200 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander C. Stevenson, on SATURDAY, the 1st February [illegible], calling at [illegible], Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, [illegible], Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, [illegible], Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry [illegible] Point and at any other place where [illegible].

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by [illegible] this line hence or from intermediate ports [illegible] at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

[illegible] STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

[illegible] Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from [illegible] with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation [illegible] other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. P. [illegible], on THURSDAY, the 30th January, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, BUNDER-ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. P. [illegible], will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 30th January 1879, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander W. [illegible], on [illegible], the [illegible] February 1879, at 10 a.m. [illegible] Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the [illegible] of each Month, and BOMBAY on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Jaffa	400	300	120
Beyrout	425	320	125
Cyprus	450	330	130
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st February 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.
SUMATRA, to sail on TUESDAY, [illegible] April 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, AND CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Port Said regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the abovementioned three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan. 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

S.S. POLLUCE, Captain G. Ragusin, on the 31st Jan. 1879.
S.S. DIANA, Captain G. Cattich, on the 25th Feb. 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	,, 375	,, 295	,, 143 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131 8
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 0
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For information about the Weekly Mail Service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

M. LAVIALL'S ELECTRODYNE,

A GENUINE TESTIMONIAL.

A PHYSICIAN writes:—"I was induced to try your Electrodyne some time ago after having previously prescribed all other supposed remedies for mental depression, headache, giddiness, palpitation, nervousness and other symptoms of an overwrought brain without success. In every case its use was followed with most beneficial results, and I now feel so confident of its success that I have pleasure in stating that you may make use of this testimonial in any way you wish to bring the drug more before the public notice."

Agents for India:—A. D. JACKSON and COMPANY, Chemists, &c. Apollo House, Bombay; ABDOOL KURRIM HIRJIBHOY & Co., Jackaria Musjid; and GUNPUTRAO GOROJEE, Parsee Bazaar, Fort.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879.
—	BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead	3rd Feb.
(s)	MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	10th do.
—	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	17th do.
(s)	PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	24th do.
—	VENETIA	2726	450	O. G. Perrins	3rd March
(s)	MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	10th do.
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	17th do.
(s)	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	24th do.
—	CATHAY	2982	450	R. D. Dundas	31st do.
(s)	NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	7th April.
—	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	14th do.
(s)	HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Rennoldson	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Masagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th January 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Orman	4th Feb. 1879
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	18th ,,
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	4th March.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th January 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	31st Jan. 1879.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	28th Feb. 1879
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	28th March.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	25th April.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	23rd May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Masagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th January 1879.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship ESSEX, Captain BARRETT, ARRIVED from LONDON, are hereby requested to send their BILLS of LADING to our Office for inspection and counter-signature, also to PAY FREIGHT and TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Barrett, Ship Essex.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAMMOTH PAVILION,

CRUICKSHANK ROAD.

PROPRIETORS—Messrs. NORTON, HENNICKE AND KING.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF

PROFESSOR HENNICKE

AND THE

FAMOUS MERRY-MAKERS,

IN THE MOST MAGNIFICENT PAVILION EVER ERECTED IN BOMBAY,

OPEN EVERY EVENING,

Commencing at 9 precisely.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Sofas and Chairs, Reserved	3 0
Second Class, Chairs	2 0
Third Class	1 0
Fourth Class	0 8

Reserved seats at SOUNDY and Co.

Business Manager—Mr. THOMAS KING.

N. B.—GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 1ST. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF COLONEL A. G. DAUBENY, COMMANDING THE 7TH ROYAL FUSILIERS AND THE OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT.

ALSO ON VIEW FROM 7 TILL 11 P.M.,

FATIMA,

THE LAST LONDON SENSATION.

ADMISSION—ANNAS 4.

MATHERAN.

THE well-known BUNGALOW at Matheran, known as BOBERTSON'S BUNGALOW, could now be had for the coming hot season. Rent Rs. 1,200. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, on Malabar Hill, the spacious BUNGALOW on the seashore, entirely open to the westerly breeze, the present residence of the Commander-in-Chief. Rent Rs. 300. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

MAZAGON.

THE Upper-storied Commodious BUNGALOW, on Victoria Road, Mazagon, now in the occupation of C. Mathews, Esq. Rent only Rs. 150. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

NOTICE is hereby given, that THACKER GOVINDJEE LALLJEE has contracted to SELL to GIRDHUR WAGJEE all that piece or parcel of land or ground with a messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Cazee Syed or Mody Bazaar Street, in the sub-district of Mandvi, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 49 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 892, and bounded on the east by the said Cazee Syed or Mody Bazaar Street, on the south by the house of Cuknee Shaik Adum Mamoo, on the west by the house of Camp[illegible] Gully, or sweeper's passage, and on the north by the [illegible], and which house is now in the occupation of the said Govindjee [illegible] and his tenants.

All persons having any claim on the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us, the undersigned, at their office at No. 17, Church Gate Street, within the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period of 14 days the purchase will be completed.—Dated this 29th day of January 1879.

CHALK & WALKER,
Solicitors for the Purchaser.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MOOSABHAI FAZOOLLABHAI, ADUMALLY FAZOOLLABHAI, and ABDOOL HOOSEIN FAZOOLLABHAI, the brothers and administrators of the Estate of MEEYABHAI FAZOOLLABHAI, late of Bombay, Bora Mahomedan inhabitant, deceased, have contracted to SELL to SHAIK CADER bin SHAIK LALL, SHAIK HASSUM bin SHAIK LALL, and SHAIK ESSACK bin SHAIK LALL, all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being [illegible] Khandia Street, or in Pinjari Mohlla, in the sub-district of Mandvi, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 69, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 108, containing by admeasurement 109 square yards, be the same a little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east and north by the Government passage abutting on the property of Chand Mahomed Peeroo, on or towards the west by the Pinjari Mohlla, and on or towards the south by the house of Esmail Beg Mahomed Aba Fackira, fronting on the eastern side of the said Pinjari Mohlla, together with all its appurtenances. Any person having any claim upon or against the said property by way of purchase, inheritance, mortgage, gift, or otherwise, is required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their offices in No. 1, Meadow Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim.—Dated this 29th day of January 1879.

BALKRISHNA AND BHAGVANDAS,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK

is received by

EVERY MAIL STEAMER;

Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

Perfectly Safe and always Beneficial

GEHRIG'S

ELECTRO-MOTOR TEETHING NECKLACES

are strongly recommended for all Children during the period of dentition. They have been successfully used in the Families of Their Royal Highnesses

THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.
THE PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES OF PRUSSIA.
THE PRINCE GEORGE OF SAXONY.

Cash Re. 1-0, Credit Re. 1-2,

of the appointed Agents,

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),

BOMBAY, BYCULA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,

GRANT ROAD.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 1.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL,

FAREWELL NIGHT BENEFIT,

And last appearance of the charming and wonderful Actress and Songstress,

MISS ANNIE FIRMIN,

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

LAST NIGHT OF

Mr. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH.

LAST NIGHT OF

Mr. JOHN JACK,

Who will have the honour of appearing before the Public of Bombay in the following renowned representations:—

The splendid Comedy,

MY UNCLE'S WILL;

And the great quarrel scenes from Sheridan's ever-brilliant Comedy,

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

TO CONCLUDE WITH LEVER'S GREAT IRISH FARCE OF

HANDY ANDY.

DURING THE EVENING THE CHARMING SONGSTRESS,

MISS ANNIE FIRMIN,

Will sing the favourite Ballad,

COMING THRO' THE RYE,

AND APPEAR IN SONGS AND DANCES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class	Rs. 3 0
Second do.	,, 2 0
Third do.	,, 1 0
Fourth do.	As. 8 0

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen and seats secured, also at the doors of the Theatre on night of Performance.

Performance to commence at 9 o'clock p.m. precisely.

Carriages may be ordered for 11 o'clock.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 5.)

INDIA—WEST COAST—MALABAR COAST.

SHIFTING OF THE ENTRANCES TO HONORE (HONAWA) AND MANGALORE.

(1.) HONORE (HONAWA), NORTH CANARA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the entrance to Honore (Honawa) has, since the last survey, shifted half a nautic mile to the northward. Vessels should now anchor in 5 or 6 fathoms, mud, with the monument in line with the river mouth bearing about E. ½ N.

(2.) MANGALORE, SOUTH CANARA.

Also, that the entrance to the Mangalore river has shifted nearly one nautic mile to the northward. Vessels should now anchor in 5 or 6 fathoms, mud, with the light-house bearing E. ½ S.

[The bearings are Magnetic: Variation 0° 45' Easterly in 1879.]

By Direction of the Government of India,

R. C. CARRINGTON,
Chief Civil Assistant,

for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I.N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 17th January 1879.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—

(1). Ramas Cape to Alvaguddis, No. 744; Viziadrug to Cochin, No. 2737; Kurrachee to Vingorla, No. 826; Vingorla to Cape Comorin, No. 827; also Indian Marine Survey Charts Nos. 15 and 15a; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. 1, page 399.

(2). Molky to Mount Dilly, No. 746; Viziadrug to Cochin, No. 2737; Vingorla to Cape Comorin, No. 827; also Indian Marine Survey Chart No. 15a; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. 1, page 401.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 6.)

INDIA—WEST COAST—GULF OF CUTCH.

FIXED LIGHT AT ROJI (NOWA-NUGGA).

OFFICIAL information has been received in this Department that a light is now—and has been since the year 1867—exhibited on Roji island, south shore of the Gulf of Cutch.

The light is a fixed *white* light, elevated 42 feet above high water, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of 7 miles, through an arc of 130°, at between the bearings of S. E. by E. ½ E., round by the south to S. W. by W. ½ W.

The light tower is round and white-washed, is 30 feet high from base to vane, and is situated near the west corner of Roji mata (temple), which lies on the north-east point of Roji island, at the entrance to Nowa-nugga creek.

The illuminating apparatus consists of a lantern with three burners and reflectors.

Position (Admiralty Chart): Latitude 22° 32' 50" N., Longitude 70° 1' 30" E.

[The bearings are Magnetic and from Seaward: Variation 1° 0' Easterly in 1879.

By Direction of the Government of India,

R. C. CARRINGTON,
Chief Civil Assistant,

for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 17th January 1879.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Gulf of Cutch, No. 43; Sindh and Cutch Coasts, No. 42; Gulf of Cutch to Viziadrug, No. 2736; Kurrachee to Vingorla, No. 826; and Indian Ocean, No. 7485; also Indian Marine Survey Chart, No. 15; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. 1, page 345.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 7.)

INDIA—WEST COAST—GULF OF CUTCH.

FIXED LIGHT AT ENTRANCE TO TOONA CREEK.

INFORMATION has been received from the Political Agent at Cutch Mandvee that a light was exhibited on the 5th September 1879 from a light-house recently erected on the swampy land south of Tekra island, as a guide to vessels making for Toona, north shore of the Gulf of Cutch.

The light is a fixed *white* light, shown from an ordinary lantern elevated 17 feet above high water, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of 6 miles.

The light-tower—which is built of stone, and 23 feet high—stands on the eastern edge of a low mangrove swamp about three-quarters of a mile south of Tekra island, Toona creek. At high tides this swamp is overflowed, which gives the light-house the appearance of being built in the water.

Position (Admiralty Chart): Latitude 22° 55' 30" N., Longitude 70° 7' 10" E.

By Direction of the Government of India,

R. C. CARRINGTON,
Chief Civil Assistant,

for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I.N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 20th January 1879.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Gulf of Cutch, No. 43; Sindh and Cutch Coasts, No. 42; Kurrachee to Vingorla, No. 826; and Indian Ocean, No. 7485; also Indian Marine Survey Chart, No. 15; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. 1, page 345.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

A GENTLEMAN connected with the Press for several years will be glad to UNDERTAKE the TUITION of NATIVE GENTLEMEN desirous of learning English, Composition, &c. For terms address "X.Y.Z., care of the Manager of this paper.

MUSIC LESSONS given by a Gentleman. Please apply to "M. D.," care of this Office.

A WIDOW desires a SITUATION with a Lady, with or without Children. Is a good Needlewoman and Machinist. Address B. C., *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, in a Merchant's Office, an ASSISTANT who can correspond in German and French. Address M., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BILLIARD TABLE—WANTED, new or good second-hand. Particulars and price to the MESS SECRETARY, 28th Regiment Bombay N.I., Surat.

STEAMER, &c.—FOR SALE, working model Screw Steamer, 6 feet long, also model "Schooner" and "Yacht." Address A. B. C., *Bombay Gazette.*

A SALE of CHILDREN'S CLOTHES and FANCY ARTICLES, just received from England, will be held at the S. P. G. Ladies' Association, High School, Girgaum Back Road, on SATURDAY next, for the benefit of the School and Zenana work. MARY A. PINHEY, Honorary Secretary.

FOR SALE, a richly toned HARMONIUM, with 14 stops, by SCHIEDMAYER and SON, almost new, made expressly for India, suitable for Church or Chapel use. Price Rupees 525. Apply to Messrs C. MARCKS & Co., Watch-Makers, &c., No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

AMERICAN CONDENSED MILK, warranted perfect, 10 Annas per tin. PEARSE, Confectioner, Apollo Street.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

JEWELLERS, &c.

BY APPOINTMENT.

THIS Department of the Company's extensive business receives special care and attention from the management, who confine their dealings to the FIRST CLASS LONDON MANUFACTURE AND QUALITY ONLY, for which the Company have been so long and so favourably known.

By the careful selection of novelties characterised by elegance, neatness, and taste, they trust to confirm and extend the large connection with which they have been favoured during the past FIFTY YEARS.

BRACELETS,
Jewelled with Diamonds, Emeralds, Carbuncles, Pearls, &c.
From Rs. 100 to Rs. 560.
Plain Gold,
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 150.

BROOCHES,
Jewelled with Diamonds, Rubies, Turquoise, Pearls, &c.
From Rs. 58 to Rs. 75.
In Plain Gold
For Morning Wear,
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 75.

EARRINGS,
Jewelled with Diamonds, Pearls, Carbuncles, and Coral.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 200.
Plain Gold,
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 50.

LOCKETS,
Jewelled with Diamonds, Pearls, Opals, &c., &c.
From Rs. 40 to Rs. 400.
Plain or Engraved Gold,
From Rs. 36 to Rs. 120.

NECKLETS,
Of the newest patterns, viz., Chain, Rope, Snake, and the new Flexible, &c. &c.
From Rs. 27 to Rs. 140.

WATCH CHAINS,
Ladies' Victoria and Gentlemen's Albert,
of the newest designs.
Also Cable, Fetter, Alma Fetter, &c., &c.
From Rs. 75 to Rs. 220.

CHARMS.
Masonic Charms.
From Rs. 11 to Rs. 45.
Ordinary Trinket Charms.
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 70.

PEN AND PENCIL CASES.
Spiral, Spring and Telescope, in a variety of handsome designs
Chased, Plain or Engraved.
From Rs. 27 to Rs. 80.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS,
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 250.

"ENGAGED" RING,
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 200.

"GUARD" RINGS,
Neatly Engraved,
From Rs. 14 to Rs. 35.

WEDDING RINGS,
"Victoria" and "Alexandra,"
From Rs. 13 to Rs. 22-8.

GENTLEMEN'S RINGS,
Snake Rings, Jewelled with Diamonds, Emeralds and Rubies.
From Rs. 27 to Rs. 125.
Signet Rings with Sardonyx, Onyx, Lapis Lazuli, &c.
From Rs. 32 to Rs. 90.
Jewelled Rings,
From Rs. 120 to Rs. 1,600.

SUITES of STUDS and LINKS,
Plain, Gold, or Jewelled.
In Morocco cases, containing each
1 Collar Stud, 3 Breast Studs, 1 Pair Links,

BREAST STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled, in sets of three,
From Rs. 9 to Rs. 150.

COLLAR STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
From Rs. 7 to Rs. 12.

SLEEVE LINKS & SOLITAIRES,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled, at per pair,
From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 36.

SCARF PINS,
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled,
From Rs. 32 to Rs. 100.

SCARF RINGS,
A variety of pretty patterns,
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 65.

FULL-SUITES,
Consisting of
BRACELET, BROOCH AND EARRINGS;
Plain Gold or Jewelled,
From Rs. 160 to Rs. 650.

DEMI-SUITES,
Consisting of
BROOCH AND EARRINGS,
Jewelled with Diamonds, Emeralds, Pearls, Turquoise, &c.
From Rs. 136 to Rs. 300.
Plain Gold;
From Rs. 120.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOICE AND SELECT INDIAN TEAS.

DIRECT FROM EUROPEAN PLANTERS.

SMALL Consignments of Tea from Mr. RICHARD BALLARD, of Nassau, Mr. DAVID MALONEY, late of Holta, Mr. PEACHY, of Byjnath, and from other Kangra Valley Plantations.

In Tin Boxes at Rs. 2, 1-12, 1-8, 1-6, 1-4, 1, 14 As. and 12 As. per lb.

M. E. MAJU & CO.,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SCHIEDMAYER'S SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,

Of Solid Walnut Wood and made expressly

FOR INDIA.

Price Rs. 675 Nett Cash, inclusive of packing.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO. RAMPART ROW & MEDOWS STREET,

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF

PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,

IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,

Sole Agents and Importers of the

SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,

AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violoncellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Sarusophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR COGNACS OF

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S COGNAC.

CASH. Per Case. Rs.	A.		CREDIT. Per Case. Rs.	A.
24	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand	25	0
25	4	* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	26	0
27	0	* ONE STAR, Decanters	28	0
30	0	* ONE STAR, Decanters large size Globular	33	12
31	12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall= 1 dozen, with... Bronze stand and plated tap complete	33	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens	26	8
27	8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens	28	8
		Metallic Tumblers for flasks	3	0
		Do. do. for ½ flasks	2	0
27	8	** TWO STARS	28	8
30	8	*** THREE STARS, superior	31	8
40	12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended	42	8

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES:

Mr. JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni,
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMBIGUR, Crawford Market.
Mr. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA, 66, Cumballa Hill.

THE "WESTERN INDIA" SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

MESSRS. ASQUITH & LORD have great pleasure in advertising a few of the numerous satisfactory communications they have received from their Patrons in the Mofussil, which communications will show how easy it is to take one's own measure for a garment, when properly instructed, in these extracts SHIRTS only are referred to and we solicit a perusal.

EXTRACTS.

Please send me half a dozen cambric shirts, similar to those which you made for me last May.
Belgaum, 26th January 1877.

Please be good enough to make me four flannel shirts of the best quality you have. You have my measure as you made a quantity of shirts for me last September.
Aurungabad, 5th February 1877.

Kindly send to my address at Simla one dozen white shirts, best quality as before. Also let me have a few cuttings of your nicest patterns for coloured shirts and I will order some. That there may be no mistake about my pattern, I send you a shirt of your own making.
Allahabad, 9th March 1877.

Received the parcel containing shirts, &c. They are all right.
Jubbulpore, 19th April 1877.

The shirt you sent me fits very well. Please send me half a dozen.
Akola, Berar, 9th April 1877.

I beg to inform you that I am exceedingly well satisfied with all the articles sent, especially the silk shirt, which I think a great success, so much so that I must ask you to send me another.
Hyderabad, 9th April 1877.

I will thank you to make and send per steamer six white shirts with lay down collars attached, cut low in neck same as others.
Cochin, 6th May 1877.

Will you be good enough to send me the following: 6 extra super longcloth shirts with collars attached, 1 white spun silk shirt. You have my measure for shirts as you took it last year at Hydrabad and the shirts fitted very well.
R. A. Mess, Kurrachee, 11th May 1877.

Dr.—— encloses herewith a cheque for Rs. 48. The shirts and sleeping suit were in all respects satisfactory.
14th May 1877.

Messrs. Asquith are informed that the shirt fits very well and they are requested to send 3 Oxford shirts of the same pattern.
Sholapore, 8th January 1877.

Please send to my address 3 flannel shirts and 6 coloured cotton shirts with collars. Please let the shirts be of the same size and pattern as those you sent me on a former occasion.
Chikalda, 22nd June 1877.

I enclose patterns of coloured prints and will thank you to send me 6 shirts made up in your usual style with collars attached.
Hyderabad, 24th June 1877.

I write to request that you have made for me half a dozen of your best white dress shirts without collars. In giving you this order I would refer you to the half dozen which you made for me in April 1876 and request you will have them made exactly alike.
Kirkee, 27th June 1877.

I enclose a cheque for Rs. 150 in part payment of my account. Please acknowledge and send me 6 white shirts as previously supplied.
Secunderabad, 4th July 1877.

I have the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of the half dozen shirts which fit me exactly and please me very much.
Aden, 11th July 1877.

Please make three more silk and wool shirts exactly the same as before.
Sholapore, 12th July 1877.

Mr.——finds the shirts supplied by Asquith & Co. satisfactory, and wishes to have 11 more of those with collars and two more of the other sort.
Darjeeling, 3rd August 1877.

The white shirt you sent fits well. I want 12 white shirts instead of six.
Basim, 16th August 1877.

Please send me to the above address seven white shirts with turned down collars attached and made of the finest stuff you use for that purpose. They should have quite plain fronts, the same as those you last sent me.
Simla, August 20th, 1877.

Please forward me as early as possible one dozen white shirts, quite plain fronts, same size in every respect as those you made for me in December last.
Lahore, August 16th, 1878.

This shirt will do very well. Please make me two dozen as soon as possible.
Bombay, 27th August 1877.

Please make me up one dozen shirts. You have my measure, and I shall be glad if you will make the shirts in all respects like the last white ones.
Bulsar, 4th September 1877.

I want half a dozen more white shirts. Have you retained a pattern? If not I will send a pattern shirt again.
Nagpur, C.P., 7th September 1877.

Please send me a few patterns of flannel for shirts; a friend of mine took a fancy to a shirt of mine which you made for me when I was at Secunderabad and asked me to get him some.
Calicut, September 26th, 1877.

Please make two shirts from each of the enclosed patterns. You have the measurements of my shirts which fit me exactly.
Poona, 4th October, 1877.

The things I had from you have given me great satisfaction. I therefore ask you to be so good as to send me up, without delay, three more white gauze cotton shirts. I find they are the nicest things possible to wear under uniform.
Kirkee, October 7th, 1877.

Will you please make me half a dozen white shirts, plain fronts, as before.
Secunderabad, 27th October 1877.

The 2 shirts fit me well. Finish the remaining 10 shirts.
Coonoor, 5th November 1877.

I duly received the shirts to-day and I am happy to say they give entire satisfaction.
Sheagaum, November 7th, 1877.

I herewith enclose a hoondie for Rs. 85 in payment of my account. I telegraphed some days ago for 6 shirts with stand up collars the same as you before made for me.
Ajmere, November 16th, 1877.

Please send me 6 white shirts with turn down collars attached, perfectly plain fronts and of the best linen you use, in fact exactly like those you last sent me.
Calcutta, November 16th, 1877.

The shirts are all right. Please send the remainder.
Ahmedabad, 30th November 1877.

I beg to enclose a cheque for Rs. 60-4 in payment for the 12 shirts lately made by you for Major——He is satisfied with the fit.
Lucknow, 2nd December 1877.

The five shirts arrived this morning and give me satisfaction.
Rai Bareli, 12th December 1877.

Will you kindly make me up a dozen white shirts the same as those you made for me last December.
Bombay, 12th December 1877.

You hold my measurement for some colored shirts you made for me while in Bombay in February last. Will you please make me up as early as possible half dozen of the same kind and half a dozen white with collars attached.
Jubbulpore, 15th December 1877.

Please make me half doz. white shirts in all respects the same as the last.
Mhow, 4th January 1879.

I enclose cheque on Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co. for Rs. 66-4, the amount of your bill. Please send me 6 more Oxford shirts.
Dhulia, 20th January 1878.

We have just received your parcel containing the shirts and shawl. The former fit well and will do.
January 21st, 1878.

The shirts and handkerchiefs arrived to-day. They are all very nice.
Abbottabad, 13th February 1878.

Mr. ——— begs to enclose a cheque on Grindlay and Co. for Rs. 103-4, being the amount of his bill for shirts, &c., which fit all right.
Belgaum, 22nd February 1878.

I got some very nice coloured and plain shirts from you in 1874, some of which I am wearing still. If you have any nice ones now please send me some.
Peshawur, 28th February 1878.

Send me half a dozen white shirts, the same as you last sent with turned down collars attached, fronts quite plain and of the finest material you use. Your shirts are certainly better than I can get anywhere else.
Bengal Club, Calcutta, 4th March 1878.

I have run out of shirts, and as I liked the ones you made Capt. ——— a short while ago, I write to ask you to send me half a dozen for trial.
Abbottabad, 17th March 1878.

I shall feel obliged if you will be good enough to have ready as soon as convenient four merino shirts same pattern as before.
Sholapore, 9th April 1878.

I have asked Messrs. King, King and Co. to pay to you Rs. 500,—which please credit to my account. Please send me a dozen white shirts with collars attached same as before.
Mhow, 12th April 1878.

I send you 17 shirts and should be obliged if you would put new collars to them and return as soon as possible. Please also take measure as in future I wish to get my shirts from you instead of sending home for them.
Nowgong, 15th April 1878.

Will you please have made for me half doz. white shirts with collars, the same as the last, nice and low in the neck.
Bombay, April 17th, 1878.

I enclose a cheque for Rs. 55, the amount of your bill for shirts which are very nice.
Indore, 14th May 1878.

I enclose 5 patterns for shirts. Please make up one of each. The pattern shirt fits admirably.
Seetabuldee, 20th May 1878.

I have received the parcel of shirts and collars advised in yours of 20th inst. They are very nice.
Sialkote, 27th May 1878.

I have received the shirts and they fit very well.
Mahableshwur, June 2nd, 1878.

At the recommendation of my brother Lieut B., I write to you to kindly supply me with the following half dozen white shirts and half doz. silk and wool.
Jhelum, Punjab, 18th June 1878.

Please forward half a dozen extra superfine white shirts with turn down collars. I think you have my measurement for shirts, as you sent me some of the Oxford cloth patterns which fit me very well.
Deolali, 7th July 1878.

I have to acknowledge receipt of all the goods sent and am very much pleased with the shirts.
Sind Club, Kurrachee, July 8th, 1878.

Please make me up 11 more shirts, one of each of the patterns I now send. I return one shirt as a pattern one. It fits me very well.
Kamptee, 19th July 1878.

The parcel containing the shirts you sent me arrived safely. The shirts are in good order and fit well. I hope they will wear as well.
Cochin, Oct. 19th, 1878.

I have just received your note of 20th inst. and the 4 shirts. I have tried on one of the shirts and find that it is a perfect fit.
Secunderabad, 27th Sept. 1878.

Will you please make up and send me half a dozen more white shirts, the same as those I got from you about 9 months ago.
Poona, 8th Sept. 1878.

The sample shirt is to hand and fits me capitally. Please complete my order and forward same.
Cochin, 23rd Sept. 1878.

I have the pleasure to send you a hoondee for Rs. 195, the amount due for the goods lately purchased, shirts, &c., and have to add that they have given every satisfaction, being a most excellent fit.
Hyderabad, Deccan, Oct. 25th, 1878.

I enclose herewith a draft in your favour on the Agra Bank, Bombay, for Rs. 66-8, being the amount of your account to hand a few days ago. The shirts have also been duly received, and I am well satisfied with them.
Meerut, N. W. P., 9th Nov. 1878.

I received my shirts yesterday and the one I have tried on fits me very satisfactorily.
Baroda, 2nd Dec.

Some three years ago you took my measurement for some white shirts with collars attached. I liked those shirts very much, and if you will make me up half a dozen of the same kind I shall be obliged. I send you this order instead of getting them here, simply because I liked the last so much.
Calcutta, 31st December 1878.

Our new Catalogue, patterns of new Coloured Materials, and instructions for self measurement, will be forwarded on application.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
2 Cases Turkey Red Sarries 8 and 9 yards.
1 Do. do. Scarfs 2¼ yards.
2 Do. do. White Longcloth.
On account of the concerned.
M B—1351/52—2 Bales Turkey Red Yarn No. 40.
5 Do. Canvas No. 1/4.
On account of the underwriters.
F F 129 and 131—2 cases damaged silk piece goods, ex-Kashgar
F C & Co.—108—1 case do. umbrellas.
On account and at the risk of Ebrahim Josub.
E G / P & Co. } 1 case checked cholies.
4 ,, striped lenoes.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture at Colaba, near the Hemp and Jute Mill.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on account of the Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited, in liquidation, the household furniture, same comprising, tables, chairs, bedsteads, bed, crockery, cooking utensils, carpets, and other property.

AUCTION SALE OF A COLLECTION OF DELHI PAINTINGS ON IVORY.

On SATURDAY, the 8th February, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of whom it may concern, a collection of Delhi paintings on ivory, such as Agra River Side Joomn Mosque, Amritsur Temple, Portrait of Noorjehan, Kootuh Pellor Delhi, Peacock Throne Delhi Temple of Mecca, Temple of Medina, Lahore Gate Fort Delhi, Kooluh Pillar, and various other views.

The above will be on view by Thursday next the 6th proximo.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD CAST STEEL FILES.

On FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENNESE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Company's stores compound Byculla.

A quantity of old cast steel files.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

On SATURDAY, the 1st February, at 1 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of the underwriters:—

ex "Aspery"
HAN—124 Bags damaged Mauritius sugar
NHA—38 do do do

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 30th January 1879.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of most excellent electro-plated ware, punkha protector, K. O. lamps, &c.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room, on SATURDAY, the 1st February, sale commencing at 1 p.m., as follows:—

A very splendid collection of best fittings and of latest and excellent designs of embossed and engraved nickle silver, electro-plated and hard Britania metal ware of most useful and durability of workmanship, consisting of cruet frames, pickle and toy frames, breakfast cruets, waiters, toast racks, buiscuit boxes, curry dishes, bread baskets, tea sets, tea urn and spare teapots, beer mugs, table and dessert spoons and forks, &c., &c.

An Invoice of Silber Light Co.'s K. O. punkha protector, beautiful lamps which can be used as flower vases too.

A case containing fresh batch of lady's and gent's kid, calf, and patent leather boots and shoes.

Samples of carpet rugs, Russian leather fancy articles, oliograph pictures in frame, and fancy articles.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 30th January 1879.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

SALE OF CORDIMUM.

Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p. m., at Mandvee Bunder, near Nursey Natha's Temple, by order of Mooltanee Dhurumdass Samdass and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser—Thucker Gopaljee Poorshotum,

2 Buttee of Cordimum.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay 30th January 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made up, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

Per 1 dozen case, cash ....Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BRAND & CO.'S SPECIALITIES FOR INVALIDS,

CONSIST OF

CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA, VEAL, MUTTON, AND CHICKEN BROTHS.

ESSENCES OF BEEF, MUTTON, CHICKEN, &c.

TURTLE AND OTHER SOUPS.

SAVORY MEAT LOZENGES &c., &c.

Extract from Lancet, 18th March 1877.

ESSENCE OF BEEF, MUTTON, VEAL & CHICKEN—BRAND AND Co.

"Although these preparations can now hardly be called novelties, we notice them on account of their great value in medical practice.

"They consist of the pure juice of the flesh, extracted by heat and clarified, but not concentrated and otherwise untouched. The juice sets to a thin Jelly as clear as sherry, and the flavour of the meat is perfectly preserved. The first idea of this kind of preparation is due, we think, to Dr. Druitt, and if so, the profession is indebted to him for a very useful combination of food and stimulant. The essences are best used cold, but may also be liquified by heat, and used as enemata. Of course they do not keep long when once opened.

"The same firm prepares concentrated Extract of Beef and Invalid Turtle Soups, both excellent in quality."

Detailed Price Lists, with further opinions of the press, may be obtained of the

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N. B.—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received for the monthly supply for 6 or 12 months of TILLY OIL, 60 Bengal maunds per month; also GRAM, 40 Bengal maunds per month. Tenders under cover, addressed

AGENT, NERBUDDA COAL & IRON COMPANY, LIMITED, GADAWARRA.

Mophani Coal Mines, 10th January 1879.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 29TH JAN. 1879.

THE commercial telegrams of yesterday's date report generally quiet markets.

Consols in London receded from 96 to 95¾ and French Rentes from 114½ to 114. Exchange on India was unaltered. Enfaced Rupee Paper was still quoted at 76 for Fours and 81 for Fours-and-a-half per cent. In the General Produce Markets there were no changes of any sort in quotations. Coffee was steady, Linseed firm, and Rapeseed steady.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was reported to be quiet but steady at previous prices. Cotton in Liverpool closed with supplies freely offered, the day's sales being only estimated at 6,000 bales, of which only 400 bales were Surats. Quotations are, however, unaltered. The day's imports into Liverpool were 15,000 bales, which, although far from heavy for this season of the year, are quite sufficient to have quieting effect on the market in its present sensitive state. The Receipts at the American Ports also show a material increase, we may consequently look for reports of increased quietness from Liverpool to-morrow.

Yesterday's telegram from New York still quotes ready Mid.-Uplands at 9⅜ cents. per lb., but the rate for Futures for April delivery continues to fluctuate between 9·80 and 9·83 cents. per lb., the latter quotation being the one in yesterday's telegram. The Receipts at the U.S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Tuesday's Receipts	32,000	24,000	22,000
Four ,, ,, ...	91,000	84,000	79,000
Total since 1st Sept.......	3,179,000	3,037,000	3,077,000

Bar Silver in London has declined from 51s. to 50¾s. per oz., which will no doubt have effect on to-day's allotments of Council Drafts.

STERLING EXCHANGE has been very dull during the day ; rates opened at a decline of 1-16 to ⅛d. per Rupee owing to the fall in Silver, but no business of importance has been done, both buyers and sellers holding off for the result of Councils. Considerable purchases of Gold have been made during the last few days, but the rate has advanced to 19-4½, at which it is equal to 1s. 7 9-16, and consequently no longer attracts attention as a form of remittance. Calcutta quotations for Sterling are the same as our own, which are as follows :—

Bank Bills, on demand			...1s. 7½d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight		...1s. 8 d.	,,
Credits,	3	,, ,,	...1s. 7¾d.	,,
Documents,	3	,, ,,	...1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
France	3	,, ,,	...2s.10d.	,,

On Calcutta the quotations are still 1-16 per cent. premium for demand and 1½ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight Bills.

No alteration was made in the Bank of Bombay's rates of discount at the weekly Board Meeting of Directors this afternoon. Money in the Bazaar is easier.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—After a period of extreme dulness has been in more enquiry during the day and the market in Calcutta is reported to be steady, we keep to our yesterday's quotations, but the tendency is decidedly upwards :—Fours Rs. 93¾ and Fours-and-a-half Rs. 99½ to Rs. 99¾.

In the SHARE MARKET there has been a weaker feeling during the day. Very few transactions are reported, and in Spinning and Weaving Company's Alexandras have declined to Rs. 30, Colabas to Rs. 80, Flemings to Rs. 25, Great Easterns to Rs. 800, Manockjee Petits to Rs. 1,040, Morarjees to Rs. 940, Nurseys to Rs. 25, and Orientals to Rs. 600. In Bank Shares, Bombays are now quoted at Rs. 675 ex.-div. In Land Companies Colabas have advanced to Rs. 790. In Miscellaneous Companies a decline of Rs. 20 per share in Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation is reported.

COTTON remains a dull dragging market, in sympathy with the tenor of Liverpool advices. Sellers are willing to accept a further reduction of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, but buyers having got the pressure of January shipment over, seem indisposed to operate.

LINSEED is firm, with buyers at Rs. 6-6 to Rs. 6-7 per cent. for ready lots.

RAPESEED, although firmly held, is very dull.

FREIGHTS are quiet at £1-2-6 per ton by steam to Liverpool for ready shipment ; £1-5 per ton for February and £1-10 per ton for March shipment. By sail the rate for March-April shipment is £1-5 per ton. For Havre rates are steady at 30s. per ton, and for the Mediterranean ports business has been reported during the day at £1-12-6 for Seed and £1-15 per ton for Cotton, freight payable here at par exchange.

PIECE GOODS are quiet but steady in the Bazaar, but from offices there is little enquiry.

COALS are unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	130
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	705 xd
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	675 xd
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	640
National Bank of India.	37,321	£20	£12-10	6 do	108

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	50
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	3,250	415	all	25 p.s.	30
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	900
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p.	1,800
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	2 p.ct	60
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	900
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	750
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	65
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	4
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	80
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	760
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p. s.	500
Dharumsey Spinning	3,000	3,000	all	35 p.s*	470
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	400	..	385
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	40 p.s*	25
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.s*	800
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	30 p.s.	760
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	600
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	650
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	740
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s*	575
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	600
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,150
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	15
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	90
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	40p.s*	1,040
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.s*	940
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	175
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	30 p.	650
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	—	10
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all		30
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	25
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.s*	600
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	325
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s.	775
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	500
Do do. ½ Share	500	1,000	250	12½ p.s.	185
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p.s.	725
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p.s.	500

* For Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	4,000	3,000	all	15 p.s*	790
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p.s.	100
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	550
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	15 p.s.	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,500	150 p.s.	850
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	800
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	540
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	500
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	60 p.s	410
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	80
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	55
[illegible]	1,000	1,500	all	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colaba Press Co	500	1,350	all	30 do	450
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	125
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do	825
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	950
French Press Co.	300	500	all	75 p.s.	400
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	350	30 do	185
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	800	all	25 do	300
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	300
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,000
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	550
Volkart's United Press Co.		1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	500

* Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	—	£20	218·3·0	p. ct	295
Do. New £20 Shares	..	—	£20	130·14·6	do	26
Ditto	..	—	£20	65·7·3	do	72
Ditto	..	—	£20	21·13·1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	—	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares.	..	—	£18	196·5·15	do	250

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.s	1,725
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250p. s.	3,000
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	60	1,000	all		300
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.	560	500	300	36 p. s.	190
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	48
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	15 xd
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,000	75 p. s.	1,000
Thacker and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	...	100
Treacher and Co.	1,990	500	all	62½ p.s.	65
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	3,000	250	all	p. ct	190

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 25th January 1879.

Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	50,517	0	0
Merchandise	1,09,930	0	0
Other Receipts	500	0	0
Telegraph	607	0	0
Total Rs.	1,61,554	0	0

Corresponding week in January 1878

Open 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	55,223	0	0
Merchandise	1,42,035	0	0
Other Receipts	630	0	0
Telegraph	558	0	0
Total Rs.	1,98,446	0	0
Decrease Rs.	36,892	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE s. s. STRATHMORE, 1,383 tons, Captain J. Rowell, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE BARQUE NENUPHAR, 392 tons, Captain J. Souter, will sail to-day for Cochin, in ballast.

THE SHIP CUMBERLAND, 1,555 tons, Captain J. A. Farquhart, will sail to-day for Callao, in ballast.

THE s. s. HENRY BALCKOW, 640 tons, Captain W. Crowden, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and six deck passengers.

THE BARQUE EARL GRANVILLE, 956 tons, Captain D. Campully, arrived in harbour on the 28th inst. from Newcastle 2nd Nov., with a cargo of 1,374 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs King, King and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. BUSHEER, 539 tons, Captain J. W. Steuart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers—Colonel Trovers and 45 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
28	Earl Granville	Campully	Newcastle, Nov 2.
29	Thibet (s)	Torbock	Southampton, Jan 2.
	Henry Balckow (s)	Crowder	Bussorah, Jan 14.
	Busheer (s)	Steuart	Calcutta, Jan 4.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
29	Strathmore(s)	Rowell	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Cumberland, Farquhart, to Callao.
Barque Nenuphar, Souter, to Cochin.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Henry Balckow, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship Harriet McGilvery, to Havre.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
24	Brazilian (s)	Carson	Bombay, Jan 9.
	D. of Lancaster(s)	Cattanach	London, Dec 14.
	Oriflamme	Murphy	Liverpool, Sept 28.
25	Rajpootana (s)	Lewis	Bombay, Jan 15.
	Lady Selborne	Wardroper	Cape Town, Dec 5.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 24.—Steamers Calipso and Bengala. Ship Killean.
Jan. 25.—Steamers Zambesi and Ethiopia. Ships Bengal, Tintern Abbey, Aphrodita and City of Bombay.

PASSENGERS.

Per Duke of Lancaster—Mr Macna on, Mr Banks, Mr and Mrs Brooks, Mr and Mrs Himes, Mr Oichelia, Mr T Victor, Mr and Mrs Baldock, Mr Todd, Mr Allen, Dr Flower, and Mr Whaler.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Rajpootana—20th instant, barque Bessie H in Lat 6-09 N, long. 81-38 E, bound to Chittagong, all well.

By Lady Selborne—14th January, British ship S T B W in lat 2-58 N, long 89-57 E, from Calcutta to Melbourne 9 days out, 22nd December 1878, 2 seamen washed overboard and were drowned

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
26	Meinam (s)	....	Pondy. and Galle.
	Duke of Argyll(s)	....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.			
25	Estepona (s)	....	Bombay.
26	Meinam (s)	....	Calcutta.
	Canara (s)	....	Bombay and S P.
	Almora (s)	....	Calcutta.
	Chanda(s)	....	Calcutta and N P.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 13 Horace, ss, Jefferson, from Newcastle.
14 Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
14 Memfi, ss, Martinolich, from Calcutta.
14 Haydamack R Corvett, Tirtoff, from Colombo.
15 Hankow, ss, Symington, from Adelaide.
15 Hindostan, ss, Edmond, from London.
15 Manora, ss, Cosens, from Calcutta.
15 Cuzco, ss, Murdoch, from Sydney.
15 Atalanta, ss, Tillson, from Bombay.
16 Bokhara, ss, Orman, from Venice.
16 Hamsteels, ss, Mackie, from Cardiff.
16 Rainha de Portugal, Por. Cor. Cabral, from Lisbon.
16 Nassau, H M S, Lang, from Galle.
17 Whampoa, ss, Hynes, from Sydney.
17 Peiho, ss, Pasqualin, from Shanghai.
18 Valleta, ss, Jacob, from Cardiff.
18 Timavo, ss, Mahorchich, from Trieste.
19 Wolvinston, ss, Skinner, from Cardiff.
19 Louise, G Corvett, Schring, from Kiel.
19 Khasgar, ss, Baker, from Bombay.
20 Burmah, ss, Allen, from Zanzibar.

DEPARTURES.

15 Memfi, ss, Martinolich, to Trieste.
15 Hankow, ss, Symington, to London.
15 Hindostan, ss, Edmond, to Calcutta.
15 Manora, ss, Cosens, to London.
15 Cuzco, ss, Murdoch, to London P out.
16 Haydamack R Corvett, Tirtoff, to Cronstadt.
16 Atalanta, ss, Tillson, to Liverpool.
16 Bokhara, ss, Orman, to Bombay.
17 Whampoa, ss, Hynes, to London.
18 Horace, ss, Jefferson, to Elephant Point.
18 Nassau, H M S, Lang, to England.
18 Peiho, ss, Pasqualin, to Marseilles.
19 Khasgar, ss, Baker, to London.
20 Timavo, ss, Mahorchich, to Calcutta.
22 Rainha de Portugal, Por Cor, Cabral, to Mozambique.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
Hamsteels, ss, Mackie, from Cardiff.
Valleta, ss, Jacob, from Cardiff.
Wolvinston, ss, Skinner, from Cardiff.
Louise, G Corvett, Schring, from Kiel.
Burmah, ss, Allen, from Zanzibar.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 28th January 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·915
Temperature of the Air	77·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·5
Dew Point	62·6
Relative humidity of Air	·611
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	69·0
General Direction of Wind	N, NNE, NE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	315

HIGH COURT—JANUARY 30.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

SHORT CAUSE.

662-78—Tyebjee and S—Nursey Narron vs Lilladhur Govindjee.—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

409-78—Chalk and W—G F Dias vs M F Dias—In person.
393-78—Ardeshir and H—Goculdass Currumsey vs Foolivahoo.
766-77—Chalk and W—Walljee Rowjee and others vs the G I P Railway Company—Hearn, C and L.
26-78—Smith and F—Abdool Aziz bin Ahmed bin Mozi vs Suggur bin Abdoola bin Yousuf Suggur.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY].

Summary Suits.

665-78—Craigie, L and O—James Bevis and others vs Lilladhur Govindjee and others.
666-78—Craigie, L and O—James Bevis and others vs Dewjee Govindjee and others.

For Investigation under Section 408 of Act X. of 1877.

In person—Shamjee Waljee vs Lillbai and others.

LONG CAUSES.

592-74—Smith and F (for pauper)—Aba Succoor beg Mahomed vs Cooverjee Pragjee and others—Lynch and T—Part heard.
374-78—Hearn C and L—Ruttunbai vs Ladkavahoo and another.
455-78—Crawford and B—F E Cutler and others vs J A Jordan.
442-78—Khunderao M—Amratlal Hemchund Bhaichund and others vs Khimchund Bhaichund and others.
566-76—Ardeshier and H—Muggon Adikram and others vs Sadock Govindram.
568-77—Moreshwur L—Laneebai vs Luxmibai—Prescot and W.
570-77—Moreshwur L Dhaklibai vs Luxmibai—Prescot and W.
600-78—Jefferson and P—Khi jee Jewa vs John Fleming and others—Rimington, H and C and Shapurjee and T.

(Before the Hon. Mr JUSTICE GREEN.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

541-78—Smith and F—Sadasew Atmaram and others vs Bhicoajee Succaram and another—H Bicknell—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 28.

Harrison, Lieut, 22nd Bombay N I, on leave, from———.
Brown, Col, R A, on leave, from Kirkee.
Mein, Lieut, 21st Bombay N I, on duty, from———.

JANUARY 29.

Pilkington, Lieut, R E, on duty, from England.
Collen, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Walesfield, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Thornton, Lieut, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Inglis, Sub Lieut, 25th Bombay N L I, on duty, from Aden.
Hinds, Surg Major, on duty, from Aden.
Oliphant, Vet Surg, on duty, from England.
Vincent, Captain, 1st Regiment C Horse, on duty, from Agra.
Sharp, Major, 16th Regt, from leave, from England.
Wickham, Captain, R A, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 29.

Simonds, Col, Staff Corps, to join, to Allahabad.
FitzGerald, Major, 4th Cavalry H C, to rejoin, to Hingoli.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, Jan. 25.)

Mr W C Wood, Deputy Commissioner, Rae Bareli, furlough to Europe for one year.

Mr G Adams, Deputy Commissioner, Jhansi, furlough to Europe for six months.

Mr J Smith, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Etawah, furlough to Europe for eight months.

Mr J Smith Joint Magistrate, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Etawah.

Mr Hutton, Assistant District Superintendent of Police Bareilly, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Etah.

Mr Court, District Superintendent of Police, 5th grade, to be District Superintendent of Police, 4th grade.

Mr Knyvett, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 1st grade, to be District Superintendent of Police, 5th grade.

Mr Hennessy, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 2nd grade, to be Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 1st grade.

Mr W Irvine, Officiating Joint Magistrate, Farukhabad, is placed on special duty for employment under the orders of the Board of Revenue, N-W Provinces.

Mr E B Alexander, Assistant Settlement Officer, Moradabad, placed on special duty for employment under the orders of the Board of Revenue, N-W Provinces.

Mr Leupolt to be a Joint Magistrate, 1st grade, and Mr E Rose to be a Joint Magistrate, 2nd grade.

Mr Whalley, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd grade, Oudh, to be a Joint Magistrate, 1st grade, in the N-W Provinces.

Lieut-Col E G Clark to be a Deputy Commissioner, 2nd grade, and Major F Currie to be a Deputy Commissioner, 3rd grade.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Jan. 21.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

14th Bengal Lancers—Captain Neville, Squadron Officer, to retain the appointment of Adjutant, on promotion, as a temporary measure.

The officers named below are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified :

2nd Foot.—Lieut A H Nourse, 1st Battalion, and Lieut H B Fowler, 2nd Battalion.

The undermentioned candidates are reported by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, to have passed the standards noted opposite their names.

High Proficiency in Urdu—Lieut C H Morris, probationer, 1st N I, 1-14th Foot.

Persian under Clause VIII.—Major Hallowes, Inspector of Gymnasia in India, 2-15th Foot.

Higher Standard in Hindostanee.—Lieut Cazalet, probationer, 4th Bengal Cavalry, 33rd Foot. Lieut Stockley, 40th Foot.

13th N I.—Regimental order, dated the 23rd December appointing Lieut Molesworth, Quarter-master, to officiate as Wing Commander, in addition to his other duties no captain being available.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

85th Foot.—Captain W Welman to England to appear before a medical board.

100th Foot—Lieut Browne to England, to appear before a medical board.

4th Battalion Rifle Brigade—Second Lieut A'Court, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Paymaster (Honorary Major) H H Howett, (paymaster 1-17th Foot,) to England, to appear before a medical board.

Surgeon Major C G Irwin (attached to 72nd Highlanders,) to appear before a medical board.

Surgeon R Smith to England, to appear before a medical board.

CALENDAR FOR JAN. & FEB. 1879

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter..........................30th, 4h. 36·1m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Jan.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th. 30	......	6 37	5 50	3 26 m 4 46 a	... ...
Fri. 31	......	6 36	5 51	3 50 m 6 12 a	... ...
Feb. Sat. 1	......	6 36	5 52	4 46 m 7 39 a	0 3 a
Sun. 2	4th Sunday after Epiphany.	6 36	5 52	6 16 m 8 52 a	1 7 m 1 22
Mon. 3	......	6 35	5 53	7 55 m 9 49 a	2 41 m 2 33 a
Tues. 4	......	6 35	5 53	9 9 m 10 27 a	3 48 m 3 30 a
Wed. 5	......	34	5 54	10 4 m 11 1 a	4 30 m 4 20 a

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

MESSRS. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

THE GIBBS' MEMORIAL.

THE GIBBS' MEMORIAL COMMITTEE is prepared to receive from the Fellows of the University of Bombay, and from such of the Public as may be desirous of joining the memorial, SUBSCRIPTIONS to the GIBBS' MEMORIAL FUND.

The Honorary Secretaries to the Committee will be glad to supply a copy of the proceedings of the meeting of the Fellows of the University of Bombay, held on the 17th December last, to any gentleman who may intimate a wish to the Secretaries to that effect.

Contributions may be paid to the undersigned or at the Bank of Bombay.

VISHVANATH N. MANDLIK,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
P. PETERSON,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

The Universary Library Rooms, 4th January 1879.

THE BOMBAY RACES.

THE following are the RATES which will be charged for TICKETS of ADMISSION to the Enclosures during the Meeting :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Voluntary subscribers of Rs. 50 and upwards will receive on application a Free Ticket of admission to the Paddock, Ring and Carriage Enclosure for the season.

Voluntary subscribers of sums between Rs. 15 and Rs. 50 will be charged as under.

Carriage Enclosure	Rs. 20	Season.
Ring and Paddock	,, 10	Season.
Carriage Enclosure	,, 10	Daily.
Ring and Paddock	,, 3	Daily.

Each subscriber will be entitled to receive only one of the above Tickets.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS.

Carriage Enclosure	Rs. 40	Season.
Ring and Paddock	,, 20	Season.
Carriage Enclosure	,, 15	Daily.
Ring and Paddock	,, 6	Daily.

No one will be allowed on the Course in front of the Stewards Stand or in any of the Enclosures without a Ticket.

Tickets not transferable. Early application should be made for places in the Carriage Enclosure. Names will be registered as received.

The Races will be held on the old Race Course at Byculla.

G. F. BEVILLE, Lieut.-Colonel.
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 29th January 1879.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BAILEY—January 23rd, at Kurrachee, Kyrle Kinloch, son of B. C. Bailey, Government Telegraph Department, aged 2 years and 7 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

POSNER—January 24th, at No. 12, Park Street, the wife of Mr. Julius Posner, of a daughter.

TURNBULL—January 20th, at Nungumbaukum, Madras, the wife of Stuart R. Turnbull, of a son.

WEIR—January 26th, at Mowbray Gardens, Adyar, the wife of Thomas Weir, Esq., Madras Civil Service, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BISHOP—January 26th, at Bangalore, Ellen Bishop, infant daughter of Lieut-Colonel Bishop, 28th Regiment N. I., aged 5½ months.

GAHAN—January 16th, at Madras, Georgiana Margaret, relict of George Gahan, of Plymouth, aged 69 years and 11 days.

O'DONEL—January 19th, at Meean Meer, Surgeon-Major F. H. O'Donel, M. D., Indian Medical Department.

REUTHER—January 22nd, at Kangra, Punjab, the Rev. C. F. Reuther, Church Missionary Society.

ROYHARAKISSEN—January 17th, RoyHarakissen, Zemindar of Patna, and great grandson of Raja Khidi Ram Bahadoor, the last Sobadar of Behar.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1879.

WE give elsewhere this morning the first portion of a complete and interesting narrative of H. E. the Governor's recent tour in Gujarat, which will be followed in due course by a narrative of the tour in Sind. This journal of His Excellency's doings will help to confute the popular impression that Sir Richard Temple makes travelling alone the aim of his life ; for the record of each day is crowded with incidents, and it is plain that the Governor of such an extensive Presidency as that of Western India can find plenty of important work to do in regulating the affairs of Native States and giving a stimulus to progress in agricultural districts remote from the capital of his dominions. If former Governors have cared less for this branch of their duties, the reason may perhaps have been that they did not possess Sir Richard Temple's energy, or capacity for accomplishing a good deal of mental work while undergoing hard physical toil. At the same time, it can scarcely be denied that Sir Richard Temple, while actively engaged in personally inspecting the condition of distant provinces, leaves his "honourable colleagues" to do the drudgery of administrative work, which can only be performed at headquarters in Bombay ; while the social and ornamental duties pertaining to the Head of the Government are altogether neglected. For months together Mr. Gibbs is now practically the Acting Governor of Bombay, and credit should be given him for the smoothness with which the administrative machinery works in the absence of Sir Richard Temple. But, however well disposed and qualified he may be to represent the Chief of the State socially as well as politically, Mr. Gibbs cannot, of course, take it upon himself without authority to dispense to the public of Bombay the hospitality which is expected from the Governor at this season, and for which the State has, with wise liberality, made ample provision in the form of entertainment money. Lord Lytton considers his social obligations to be of such paramount importance that, instead of keeping watch on the Frontier, he has gone down to Calcutta to preside at the customary shows and gaieties of the season. Sir Richard Temple is a man of another stamp, and it must always go against the grain with him to be obliged to abandon real work for feasting and revelry. Ordinary people, however, require a little amusement. They cannot be always grinding away at their business, or trying to improve their minds, or paying taxes to a Government which scorns to have any other relations with them ; and Sir Richard Temple must have enough philosophy in him to know that eating, drinking, and dancing are useful in keeping society together and making men and women well affected towards the rulers of the State. If, then, emergent duty requires him to remain in Sind when he is wanted in Bombay, he might at all events place Government House at the disposal of the Senior Member of Council, and request Mr. Gibbs to give on his account the balls, dinners, and other entertainments which would go such a long way towards keeping society in Bombay in a good humour.

THE Madras Presidency enjoys a certain notoriety, this trooping season, for the eccentricity of its military movements. To Madras belongs the honour of having slain more men on a single cholera march than have been killed in the whole Afghan war, and yet Madras is not happy ; according to the local journals, more troops are to be marched over the same fatal road in order, we suppose, to wreathe the benighted with cypress. The 29th Regiment M. N. I. is the corps which has given funereal bays to the other Presidency. The regiment, which for some time past has been quartered at Secunderabad in the Deccan, was put under orders for Vizagapatam. For some occult reason the regiment was further directed to march by the longest way to its destination and with the result of proving the road to be the shortest one out of the world. It seems to have been marched by "wings,"—a prudent arrangement in marches of the kind,—but cholera of a virulent type broke out *en route* among the sepoys of the first detachment. It is stated by a contemporary that a hundred officers and men fell victims to the disease, and, though this calculation is probably exaggerated, it is certain that the mortality was very severe. But the most extraordinary part of the story is to be found in the letters of remonstrance and protest which the Madras journals publish, and which letters imply that the rest of the unfortunate regiment is about to be sent over the same route. The reason for marching a regiment over the long and unwholesome road which runs between Secunderabad and Vizagapatam is a mystery. There are several other routes available, all shorter, and—healthier. The regiment might have been sent by rail to Madras and embarked at Madras for Vizagapatam. In this way it could have reached its destination in ten days or a fortnight in place of three months—or never. Or the 29th could have been marched to Masulipatam and embarked there for Vizagapatam, or they might have been marched to Bezwadah, and have been sent on by canal to Cocanada—routes all shorter and more reasonable than the other, though marching in the Deccan, and notoriously towards the eastern coast, is always a risky proceeding. Whether the water *en route* is bad, or whether the cholera germs are never quite absent from roads whose reputation for cholera is proverbial, is not known, but it is a notorious fact that regiments, or any considerable bodies of men, marching on the route taken by the 29th, are much exposed to visitations of this pestilence. There is scarcely a wholesome road indeed, in the whole of the Nizam's dominions ; but the roads which have the worst reputation are those which lead toward the eastern coast and the north-east—roads from which cholera can hardly ever be said to be entirely absent. It is said that one of the pleas for urging the State Railway on the Nizam's Government was—the unhealthiness of the roads for movements of troops. Singular, but quite Indian, that the rail once made it is abandoned for the roads again !

Another military movement in the Madras Presidency makes a more agreeable subject for discussion. This one promises to be crowned with something more cheerful than *immortelles*. The Buckingham Canal, which the Duke of that name constructed as a famine work, is now being utilised for the transport of troops from Madras to the Godavery—an experiment which may be regarded as one of some military and political interest. It is rarely that the canals of which some parts of India,—the districts north of Madras especially,— can boast a good mileage are used for the conveyance of troops, though offering every facility for that purpose. The Buckingham Canal has been looked upon in some quarters as a famine folly, but if the Duke of Buckingham, who has the reputation of a practical man, can utilise his canal for troop movements, his work promises to be one of the most profitable of all those turned out by the genius of distress. As Madras now garrisons the large military cantonment of Secunderabad,—from which place the unhappy march alluded to above commenced,—the marchings and counter-marchings from the south to the Deccan have ever been a source of expense, loss of time, and loss of life, to the Madras Government. Expense, if the troops are changed by rail or steamer, loss in time or life if marched by road. A "through" canal from Madras to the Godavery must consequently prove of considerable convenience to the Madras Government and its troops. The new water route will be tolerably expeditious and probably healthy, for epidemic cholera, which much affects the course of large rivers like the "Kistna," is not remarkable on the line of canals. The expenses of this mode of transport must also be less than those of the sea which runs parallel with the canal ; to say nothing of the difficulty which the Madras Government in common with other Governments labours under in finding steam transport, when there is only one Government ship—the Tenasserim—available. The barges, or whatever flotilla is used for the transport of troops on canals, will pay their own cost very speedily if, as may be hoped, the passage of troops as a regular thing lends a stimulus to canal traffic. All the Madras canals want "development of resources," more or less, and there is no better mode of causing that sheepish animal, the native, to jump in the way he should go than to coax him thereto by force of example. To a section of the native mind the canal is an inscrutable evidence of British *diablerie* and nothing more. It is possible that when this particular section recognises *one* use at all events not essentially infernal, as appertaining to the canal, it will pluck up courage to follow in the track of the troops. We must pay some respect to the prejudices of our Aryan poor relation ; for it is a fact that not fifty years ago, in England, country gentlemen were as suspicious of railways and their "sulphureous vapours" as is ever the mild Hindu of the canal. Why, indeed, with public support canal extension should not proceed by degrees all the way from Madras to the Hooghly there is no obstacle to show. The canal route, parallel with the sea, and partially fed by it, is more plausible and apparently *profitable* than the railway along the coast which has often been seriously spoken of. As it is, there is canal communication, or we should say *water* communication, all the way between Madras and the Upper Godavery, and an extension of it might [illegible] carried north by the aid of the numerous [illegible] rivers, and backwaters which lie along the [illegible] littoral. Though in certain parts of [illegible] canals can never hope to compete with railways [illegible] means of locomotion, there are other parts of [illegible] country to which they are admirably suited. But, like the railways, they want development and are behind the railways in that respect. It is not only for irrigation purposes that canals can be made useful, and the Duke of Buckingham deserves credit for attempting to show this to the people. Canals may be made more convenient and wholesome highways than those their fathers travelled, but, before this can be done, the people must learn to appreciate canals as they, the canals, deserve at their hands.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF THE 10TH JANUARY.

THE P. and O. S.N. Company's s.s. Thibet, Commander J. H. Torbock, arrived in harbour yesterday morning at 8 o'clock with the English Mails of the 10th Jan. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Miss Gawler
Mrs Crofton and infant
Major and Mrs O Bayley and infant
Mr A F Thornton
Mr and Mrs H Jackson
Miss Jackson

Mr G A Oliphant
Miss Van Cortlandt
Miss and Master Bulman
Mr Hoar
Mr H Odwell
Mr Toldrick
Mr W Stevenson

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr P P Dease
Mr W T Berners
Mr L W Stuart
Mr H Berners
Mr H R Skinner
Capt Collen
Mr J P Woodman
Mr Navalkar
The Ven Archdeacon Baly

Mr W Morgan
Mr G F Rimington
Mr T Hyde
Mr J Sinclair
Lieut H Pilkington
Mr H M Kisch
Mr P Fitzgerald
Captain W Salmon

FROM VENICE.

Mr and Mrs D Hogarth
Major H G Thorp
Mr and Mrs Cameron

Mr W Harvey
Mr and Mrs Landale.

FROM MALTA.—Major and Miss Waterfield.

FROM SUEZ.—General Sir E Johnson.

FROM ADEN.

Sub-Lieut Inglis
Surgeon-Major Hinds
Mr W Powell
Mrs Grant
Sheikh Abdullah and 4 friends
Sheikh Alli and 1 friend
B Ramchunder

S Singh
S Mahamad and friend
Dyall and 3 friends
Ali and 1 friend
Habib and 2 friends
Sheikh Abdullah

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 10.

POLITICAL affairs continue very quiet. There have been speeches by Mr. Forster, Sir Hardinge Giffard, and one or two minor celebrities, but they have consisted chiefly of repetitions of the arguments for and against the foreign policy of the Government to which we have already been treated almost *ad nauseam*. The most interesting portion of Mr. Forster's speech was his reassertion and defence of the position of antagonism he has assumed towards the Liberal caucus at Bradford. He will have nothing to do with the caucus, and declares that he will continue to assert his right to appeal to the whole constituency whether he is or is not to remain their representative. The caucus system seems to be breaking down everywhere, and in one or two of the metropolitan constituencies, where candidates have been selected by the "Liberal Two Hundred" or Four Hundred, as the case may be, other sections of the party are announcing their intention to bring forward candidates irrespective of the decisions of the caucus. Although there is still no prospect of an early dissolution, both parties are diligently pushing on their preparations, and the Liberals are confidently asserting their belief in an early return of their party to power. Lord Granville has been paying a visit to Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden, and the rumour is that they have been consulting as to the arrangements to be made in the event of a Liberal triumph at the elections. Of Lord Hartington we hear nothing.

There was something of a "scare" the other day respecting the health of Lord Beaconsfield. A paragraph which came from an official source appeared in some of the evening papers on Tuesday, stating that the Premier was suffering from a severe attack of gout, and was confined to his room at Hughenden Manor. This statement, which was not very alarming in itself, was converted in some of the newspaper placards into an announcement in big type of "the serious illness of Lord Beaconsfield," and had such an alarming appearance that many persons, no doubt, thought his Lordship was *in extremis*. The next morning some of the papers printed a communication from one of the press agencies, asserting that there was no foundation whatever for the report of the Premier's illness, and that he was, in fact, in his usual state of health ; while, on the other hand, the *Standard* not only published a paragraph in large type giving a somewhat serious aspect to Lord Beaconsfield's indisposition, but emphasised it by a leader dwelling upon the loss which the country would sustain by his removal from political life either temporarily or permanently. These conflicting statements brought down upon Lord Beaconsfield a shower of telegrams from all parts of the country, including a message from the Queen ; and it turned out that the original statement was literally true, but that there was no cause for alarm, and according to the latest accounts his Lordship is going on favourably, and is, in fact, rather better in general health than he was before the attack. "The gout is the best doctor" he telegraphed to his Secretary in London. Mr. Gladstone has also been confined to the house by indisposition, but it does not appear to be anything more serious than a bad cold.

It is not very surprising that men of the age of the two great political leaders should be laid up in such weather as we have had lately. The snow has gone, but the cold is intense, and the biting east winds make the most hardy wince. The Thames in London is covered with masses of floating ice—a phenomenon which has not been seen for 8 years—and the river steam boats have been compelled to cease running. Although the ice in the parks is in a very bad and dangerous condition, thousands of skaters and sliders venture upon it daily, and some 10 per cent. of them pay for their temerity with a ducking. In the suburban districts, and throughout the country generally, there is more skating than we have had for several years, and the cutlers are getting rid of the stock of skates which have been a dead weight on their hands for several years past. In Scotland the weather continues to be still more severe than in the south. Loch Lomond is frozen over ; and Loch Fyne is also covered with ice from shore to shore, and for a distance of 26 miles. In the far north, the railways are still blocked with snow, and the other day no mail from the south had reached Wick for a week, while communication with Kirkwall had also been cut off by severe gales at sea. In the British Channel, too, the weather has been very rough, and but for the telegraph our news from the Continent would have frequently been very stale, for letters which should be delivered in London about 8 or 9 a. m. have sometimes not been distributed till 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

This severe weather is naturally aggravating the distress which exists among the labouring poor in the north of England and elsewhere. The only satisfactory feature in the present aspect of affairs is that the area of the distress does not materially extend, and that the local efforts made for its mitigation appear to be still sufficient for the purpose. In the West of England a new element of disquietude has been added to those already existing by the failure of Messrs. Tweedy, Williams and Co., trading as the Cornish Bank. The bank has existed for upwards of 100 years, and has until a few months ago been regarded in the district as nearly as safe as the Bank of England itself. The causes of this failure and its general features will no doubt be dealt with by your commercial correspondent. Its effect, following so close upon the stoppage of the West of England and South Wales Bank, has been very disastrous in the West of England, and must add greatly to the depression of trade which has for some years existed in Cornwall owing to the decline of the mining industry. One curious effect of the failure of the West of England Bank is said to have been a great influx of burglars into Bristol and the surrounding neighbourhood. Some customers of the Bank being compelled temporarily to act as their own bankers, and others no doubt having had their confidence in banks generally shaken by recent events, have been keeping considerable sums of money in their houses, and many burglarious attempts have been made upon premises where it was presumed valuable booty would be found. In one case a most atrocious outrage has been committed. Four men with blackened faces went a few nights ago to a house near Bristol where an old lady of 76 and her house-keeper lived alone, and when the door was opened in [illegible] lady almost to death, compelled the house-keeper to show them where the money and plate were kept, and having helped themselves to £160 in hard cash and some silver plate—bank-notes they would not have anything to do with—again beat and kicked their insensible victim and went away. Two men have been arrested on suspicion, and one of them, it is said, will turn Queen's evidence, so that it may be hoped the cowardly scoundrels will be brought to justice. Things are coming to a pretty pass when people who have money have to choose between the risk of being cheated out of it by swindling bank directors and losing both their money and their life by keeping their property in their own custody.

There is some talk of instituting a criminal prosecution against the directors of the West of England Bank, and a civil action has been commenced against them as a preliminary step, to see what prospect there is of a prosecution being successful. As to the Glasgow City Bank directors, it is now said that there is some probability of their trial being postponed beyond the 20th inst. It is expected that some extraordinary revelations will be made at the trial. Among other rumours is one that a correct statement of the Bank's affairs was regularly submitted to the directors, and that they falsified it and returned it for circulation among the shareholders. The correct balance-sheets are, it is said, still in existence, with the erasures and alterations made in them by the directors, and these sheets will be lithographed for the use of the jury. The defence will be, it is understood, that the alleged frauds had begun before the accused took office, and that their efforts were directed to bringing the Bank out of its unfortunate position. Numerous legal difficulties arising out of the failure of the Bank continue to crop up, and are giving plenty of employment to the lawyers. Mr. Cross, who was in Edinburgh for a day or two last week, looking into the affairs of the Register Office, is said to have stated privately that the Government would bring in a bill next session dealing with the question of the position of trustees as shareholders in banks with unlimited liability, but that the measure would not have a retrospective operation. Meanwhile the lottery scheme for the relief of the distressed shareholders is making way, and there seems to be a fair prospect of its being floated. A meeting attended by many influential persons in Glasgow was held yesterday, at which the scheme was discussed and approved. It is to be called the City of Glasgow Bank Aid Scheme. The subscription is to be £1 each, and there will be six drawings of £1,000,000 each. The highest prize will be £25,000, and the lowest £5. If the scheme fails, the subscriptions are to be returned less 5 per cent. A similar scheme is now talked of for the relief of the shareholders in the West of England and South Wales Bank.

In the meantime, the commercial crisis seems to be fast bringing on another in the relations between capital and labour. A reduction of the wages and an alteration in the mode of payment of the goods guards and other servants of the Midland Railway Company has led to a strike of the goods guards over the whole of the company's system ; and as the places of the men on strike have been filled up hurriedly and with whatever class of men the authorities could enlist in their service, many of them are necessarily incompetent, and much confusion and disorganization of traffic is the result. There has been some talk of the signalmen also striking, but they have not as yet come to any decision on the subject. The directors express themselves confident of defeating the strikers, but in the meantime they will be fortunate if they escape some serious accident as the result of their employment of unqualified men. In South Yorkshire some 60,000 or 70,000 miners are threatening to strike against a reduction of wages which the employers have announced ; and in the engineering trade a resolution arrived at by the employers, to endeavour to secure the abolition of the nine hours' system,—the establishment of which was the result of one of the most formidable labour contests of this generation,—threatens to bring about a contest with one of the most powerful trade organisations in the country. The employers assert that an extension of the hours of labour is absolutely necessary to enable them to hold their own in the competition with foreign countries, and in this contention they have perhaps the bulk of public opinion on their side ; but, in the dispute between the Midland railway companies and their servants, the latter appear to have the larger share of public sympathy. It is urged that, if a reduction of wages is absolutely necessary, it should extend to all departments of the company's service, and not fall exclusively on some of its most ill-paid and hardworked members.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good, the proverb says, and even the distress existing in the country has had at least one compensating advantage—it has driven large numbers of young men into the army. The recruits of the last three months of 1878 were double the number of those who enlisted in the same period of 1877, and the army is now stated to be at its full numerical strength. In the matter of temperance there has been such an improvement that the War Office has abolished the good conduct gratuities which it has for some time been the practice to award to soldiers, out of the money provided by the fines imposed on soldiers for drunkenness. The fund, owing to the decrease of drunkenness, has now become so small that it will not allow of any considerable awards to be made. This seems rather hard on those whose conduct has hitherto entitled them to the reward.

A considerable number of changes in the command of regiments and in other high military appointments are about to take place. Colonel Evelyn Wood, V. C., succeeds to the command of the 90th Regt., but will continue in command of a field column at the Cape until order is restored. Major Ewen Macpherson is to succeed Lieut.-Colonel Knollys in the command of the 93rd Highlanders, and will take the regiment out to Malta. Colonel Swindley, commanding the 15th Hussars, and Colonel Hughes, commanding the 63rd Regiment, have completed their five years' term of command, but as their regiments are on active service, they will be allowed to retain their appointments until the close of the campaign. The vacant coloneley of the 14th Foot will, it is said, be given to General Sir John Douglas, and his appointment will leave vacant a reward for distinguished services. Another distinguished service reward has just become vacant by the appointment of Lieut.-General J. H. Francklyn to be a colonel commandant of Royal Artillery. There is also a rumour that the Duke of Connaught is to have the command of the 7th Hussars, his old regiment, on the retirement of Lieut. Colonel Hale. Major General W. Wilby left Southampton by the Mail steamer yesterday to assume the command of the troops in Ceylon. Major General Fraser, V. C., is, it is said, likely to succeed Lieut. General Wardlaw in the Aldershot command, and the command of the Woolwich District, which will shortly become vacant by the retirement of Sir Charles D'Aguilar, will, it is expected, be given to Major General R. P. Radcliffe, now Deputy Adjutant General of the Royal Artillery at the War Office. Lieut.-Colonel F. E. A. Hall, recently Deputy Adjutant General of the Bombay Army, is to be Professor of Military History at the Staff College, Sandhurst, in succession to Lieut.-Colonel Montgomerie, who has succeeded to the command of the 20th Hussars.

Mr. Baron Cleasby has retired from the bench owing to advancing age and ill health ; and it is understood that the vacant post has been offered to Sir James Stephen ; but up to the present time no actual appointment has been made. If Sir James accepts, people will of course connect the appointment with his recent letters in defence of the Afghan policy of the Government, and say that one good turn deserves another ; but the fact is that Sir James Stephen's elevation to the bench has long been looked upon as a mere question of time, and as to his qualifications for the office there will probably not be two opinions ; moreover, he has fairly earned the promotion by his services both to the late and the present Government in the preparation of a criminal code ; and these services, it will be remembered, were publicly acknowledged by the Attorney General in the House of Commons last session.

The success of the Republicans in the French senatorial elections on Sunday last exceeded their most sanguine expectations. Out of 84 elections, only 16 were carried by the Conservatives ; and the Republicans, instead of having a majority of 25 in the Senate as M. Gambetta estimated in his recent speech, have a working majority of 55. The greatest sufferers by the contest were the Bonapartists, who are now utterly crushed, and have no chance of attaining political power except by reverting to their old tactics of forming an alliance with the ultra-Democrats. The defeat of the Conservatives generally is not to be measured merely by their numerical losses—all their best candidates were rejected. Marshal Canrobert, Count [illegible], M. de Meaux, M. Depeyre and M. Pascal are all in the list of defeated candidates. The new members are for the most part unknown men ; but the majority are said to be moderate Republicans,—men after M. Gambetta's own heart—who will follow him as obediently as Lord Beaconsfield's "mechanical majority" in the House of Commons. Most of them are bankers, landowners, merchants, and other men of substance, who have become convinced that the maintenance of the Republic means peace and prosperity, and will thus be valuable allies to the Liberal leader in the policy of moderation which he seems to have marked out for himself. The electors seem to have had little liking for men of distinction in any walk of life. M. Renan at Marseilles was nowhere ; and almost the only men of mark returned on the Republican side were General Faidherbe at Lille, and M. Hebrard, editor of the *Temps*, in the Haute Garonne. It is not expected that there will at present be any important change. The only retirement generally anticipated is that of General Borel, the Minister of War, whose appointment was at the first the result of a compromise with the Marshal, and his removal may possibly make room for General Faidherbe, who, although he was almost the only French General who gained any great credit in the war, has since that time been excluded from high command on account of his Republican opinions. The Liberals are naturally very exultant at the completeness of their victory ; and the Conservatives console themselves with the hope that their opponents, having got rope enough, will the sooner hurry on to the proverbial catastrophe. Another incident of the week in France has been the reappearance of M. Gambetta in his advocate's robes in a law court, to prosecute an obscure clerical paper which had libelled his friend M. Challemel Lacour, a Senator and Minister Designate to Berne, by falsely accusing him of cheating at cards. M. Gambetta's advocacy was so successful that he obtained the full amount of damages claimed, 10,000f.—a very rare event—and the Court also imposed a fine of 2,000f. It is hoped that this exemplary sentence will tend to check the disgraceful personalities in which a portion of the French press somewhat too freely indulges.

Prince Bismarck has just laid before the German Federal Council a proposal for dealing with what we should in this country call Parliamentary obstructives, which is conceived in the true "blood and iron" spirit. The Reichstag is to have, through a committee, the power to order one of its members to receive a public reproof, or to order him to make an apology, or to exclude him from the House, and declare him incapable of re-election. Moreover, if his conduct has involved a breach of the common law he may be handed over to the judicial authorities, and the publication of the speech by which he has given offence may be prohibited. The measure is ostensibly aimed at the Socialists, but possibly the Liberals may see in it an equal danger to themselves in certain contingencies. Of other continental news the most important items are that Russia is showing by her concessions a desire to hasten the conclusion of a definitive treaty of peace with Turkey ; that the plague has broken out in the south-eastern portion of the Czar's Dominions, and is causing a "complete panic" in Astrachan and elsewhere ; and that Marshal Espartero, the renowned Spanish General and former Regent of that distracted country, has just died peacefully in his 87th year.

It seems that it is the German Government which is standing in the way of the adoption of a reduction in the rate of telegraphic press messages to India. When the proposed change was formally submitted to the European powers who are signatories of the Treaty under which the Indo-European telegraph system is worked, the German Government raised the objection that the change could only legally be made by a formal resolution of the International Telegraphic Congress established by the Treaty, and there the matter rests for the present. The next meeting of the Congress does not take place till June, and unless the German Government can be induced to waive its objection nothing can be done until then. The London newspaper proprietors are complaining bitterly of the enormous price they are charged for telegrams from their correspondents in Afghanistan ; and long despatches, except in the *Standard*, have for some time past been few and far between. It is said that one despatch in the early days of the campaign cost £700 ! Whether this statement is true, I do not know ; but I do know that the *Standard* has paid as much as £400 for one telegram. Whether the game is worth the candle is more than doubtful.

General Grant may be expected in Bombay shortly. He is to embark at Villefranche in about a fortnight in the United States war steamer Richmond, and will proceed direct to Bombay by the Suez Canal. He has just been paying a brief visit to Ireland where he has received the freedom of the cities of Dublin and Londonderry, and has been entertained by the Municipal authorities of those places and of Belfast. His reception has, however, been purely official, and the general public have been very indifferent about the matter. The General gave great offence to the Irish by his conduct on several occasions towards the Roman Catholics in America, and by the decided snub he gave to the Irish deputation, headed by Mr. O'Conor Power, M. P., who went over to Washington to present a beautiful green silk "Flag of Ireland" on the occasion of the Centenary of American Independence. At Cork, the corporation refused a proposal to give him a public reception, and he consequently "had not time" to visit that city.

The depression of trade does not seem to have had much effect on the attendance at the theatres, most of which have been doing a good business since Christmas. "Hamlet" at the Lyceum continues to be as attractive as any of the pantomimes, and crowds are to be seen gathered round the doors every evening long before the doors are opened on Saturday last. Among the stories which are in circulation respecting this representation, is one that Miss Ellen Terry, in order to prepare herself for the mad scenes in which Ophelia figures, paid a visit to Hanwell Lunatic Asylum. Another is that Lady Burdett Coutts is finding the money for the undertaking. Whether this report be true or not I do not know ; but it is certain that a very large sum of money must have been expended on the decorations of the theatre and on the mounting of the play ; and it is also no secret that her ladyship is a strong admirer of Mr. Irving's acting, and that he is a frequent visitor at her house. Last Saturday Mr. Hare re-opened the Court Theatre for the season, with a revival of two old successes—"a Scrap of Paper," Mr. Palgrave Simpson's adaptation of Sardou's "Les Pattes de Mouche," and "A Quiet Rubber ;" also an adaptation from the French by Mr. Charles Coghlan. In the first piece Mr. and Mrs. Kendal reappeared in their original parts of Colonel Blake and Susan Hartley, and Mr. Kelly's parts in both pieces were taken by Mr. Wenman. Mr. Hare resumed his old part of Lord Kildare in "A Quiet Rubber," but the part of the lad Archie Hamilton, which he originally played in "A Scrap of Paper," is now taken by Mr. Younge, who played a similar part at the Prince of Wales's some time ago in "Peril." A slight change has at length taken place in the programme of the Vaudeville. "Our Boys" still holds on its course, but the farce which has preceded it for many months, if not years, has been changed for a new one entitled "A Highland Fling." The plot turns on the adventures of two men, who each, without knowing the other, resolve to stand sentry in the costume of the traditional Highlander outside a snuff shop. There is a rumour that "Our Boys" is to be withdrawn next summer ; but such reports have so often in the past proved untrue that I am not disposed to place much reliance upon this one. To-morrow Robertson's "Caste," first produced in 1871, is to be revived at the Prince of Wales's, and every seat in the house has, it is stated, been taken for some time. Mrs. Bancroft is to take her old part of Polly Eccles, and it is announced that this is to be "her last appearance in that character." It is said that Mrs. Bancroft is thinking after a time of retiring from the stage, where she has passed 25 years of her life, and as her 17 years' management of the Prince of Wales's is believed to have been a very profitable undertaking she can no doubt well afford to do so. One or two other items of theatrical gossip may be briefly mentioned. Mr. Charles Sugden, a late member of Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft's company, who was the co-respondent last year in the divorce suit instituted by Lord Desart, has just married the ex-Countess at Paris. Miss Lucy Buckstone, the daughter of the veteran comedian, was married on Monday to Mr. John Smithes, and retires from the stage. As the bridegroom is understood to be wealthy, it may be hoped that there will no more sending the hat round for papa. Mr. John Clarke, the comedian, formerly of the Strand, and lately of the Criterion, is very seriously ill. The wife of Signor Salvini has just died at Florence. She was a young Englishwoman, whose maiden name was Sharpe, and the marriage only took place a little more than a year ago. Two musical celebrities are disabled just now—Sir Julius Benedict, who has been undergoing an operation to one of his eyes, and Mr. Sims Reeves, who has been laid up for some weeks owing to an accident to his knee caused by a fall.

Lovers of pictures will now find abundant gratification of their taste in London at the present moment. Last week the second winter exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery was opened, and on Monday last the tenth winter exhibition at the Royal Academy was opened at Burlington House. Both exhibitions consist largely of the work of old masters, and are mainly contributed from private galleries. The list of contributors includes the Queen, the Dukes of Buccleuch and Newcastle, Earl Cadogan, Earl Fitzwilliam, the Earl of Leicester, Earl Brownlow, the Earl of Wharncliffe, Frances Countess Waldegrave, and many others. There are five rooms hung with oil paintings, 258 in number, including pictures by Raffaelle, Albert Durer, Rubens, Michel Angelo, Murillo, Vandyke, Titian, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough, Hogarth, and a number of excellent specimens of the Dutch school. There are also three rooms full of drawings and studies by the old masters, 520 in number, including the famous Raffaelle and Leonardo da Vinci collections from Windsor Castle. There is also a gallery full of cases of exquisite miniatures, by painters of all nations and times. A large number of these are contributed by the Duke of Buccleuch and include portraits of Mary Queen of Scots, various members of the Cromwell family and their friends, and many distinguished beauties of the 17th and 18th centuries. On the whole the exhibition is of more than average interest, and affords much material for study and admiration both to the public and to artists. The Grosvenor Gallery collection consists of drawings by the old masters and water colour drawings by living British artists. The gems of the collection are a Leonardo da Vinci drawing, lent by Christ Church, Oxford ; some Correggios, lent by Lord Warwick and others ; the Mantegna Sybil, belonging to Mr. John Malcolm, and a collection of Michel Angelo drawings from various sources. There are also drawings by Cuyp, Durer, Claude Lorraine, Holbein, Raffaelle, Titian, and Rubens, and an interesting collection of drawings by the French historical painter Ingres. In the part of the exhibition devoted to water-colour drawings by British artists, there are a large number of old friends to those who visited the Water Colour Societies' exhibitions of the last few years, and the collection is fairly representative of the present condition of water-colour art in England. All the works are by living artists, with the exception of some drawings by Mr. Sam Bough, the Scotch Royal Academician who died recently ; and among the contributors are Messrs. Millais, E. J. Poynter, Sir J. Gilbert, H. S. Mark, W. E. Lockhart, J. Knight, Watson, Linton, Hunt, Herkomer, Nafhel, and Carl Haag, and the number of drawings in the Exhibition is over eleven hundred.

Mr. Whistler has retaliated upon Mr. Ruskin by publishing a pamphlet in which he delivers his soul not only against the gentleman from whom he recently received one farthing damages, but against the whole tribe of critics, of whom Mr. Ruskin is chief. He describes the great art critic as a man who has lived among paintings all his life, but who is, he contends, no more on that account a competent judge of art than the policeman who keeps order in the Royal Academy rooms. Mr. Ruskin is only the chief of a class who do harm to art by ignorance, for the only man to criticise a picture is, according to Mr. Whistler, a painter. On this theory, no one but a builder can judge whether a house is fit to live in, no one but a tailor can see whether a coat fits, and no one can tell when he meets with a good book unless he can write one. If Mr. Whistler's pictures are no better than his arguments, Mr. Ruskin was not far wrong.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

137607

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE KURRAM FORCE.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 29.

Sirdar Wali Muhammad, brother to the Amir Shere Ali, has crossed into the Kurram Valley and has asked General Roberts to receive him in his camp, where he is expected to arrive on the 30th. A number of influential Chiefs of the Ghilzai and other tribes have sent word that they will accompany the Sirdar.

THE ADVANCE FROM KANDAHAR.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 29.

A telegram from General Stewart reports that his Cavalry entered Khelat-i-Ghilzai on the 21st. The fort was surrendered without a shot being fired.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

NEWS FROM JALLALABAD.

JALLALABAD, JAN. 26.

Three caravans of merchants have just passed through from Kabul to Peshawur, and they state that the Mir Akhor died from having fallen into a fire. His body was brought into Gundamuck, and the interment took place two days ago.

A *bhistee* belonging to the 16th Regiment was shot at Basawal, then beheaded and his right hand cut off. The murderer belonged to a village eleven miles south of Basawal. A party composed of the Rifles, the 17th Regt. and Goorkhas surrounded the village early in the morning and captured 42 prisoners and 400 cattle. Some of the enemy when attempting to escape were fired upon and and three were killed, including by mischance a woman.

Yesterday morning a force composed of the 17th Regiment, 4th Goorkhas, and the Rifles left Basawal to co-operate with General Maude in the direction of Tirah.

A convoy of 1,000 camels has arrived at Jallalabad with provisions. It is rumoured that an advance forward will shortly be made.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S MOVEMENTS.

KURRACHEE, JAN. 29.

H. E. the Governor arrived from Sonmeanee on Monday, and stays here four days. He conferred with the Municipality yesterday regarding the proposed Kurrachee water works. He is making transport arrangements here, and afterwards returns to Sukkur.

ACCIDENT ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

SHAHABAD, JAN. 29.

An accident has occurred on the Nizam's State line. The driver (a Parsee) struck his head against the girder of a bridge and was killed. The Judicial Superintendent of Railways has left by a special train to make an enquiry

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Indian Telegraph.)

THE NEW CANAL AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, JAN. 29.

A native infantry regiment, numbering with followers about 1,000 persons, passed through Madra[illegible] on Monday by the new canal connecting the no[illegible]th and south coasts. The regiment is on the [illegible] march from Trichinopoly to Secunderabad, and wil[illegible] travel 250 miles of the journey by the canal. In a few weeks navigation will be completed [illegible] from Sadras, which is 40 miles south of Madras, to Cooonada in the north, a distance of 450 miles.

A con[illegible]siderable portion of the canal was made by famine labour.

The canal will probably increase the trade of the port largely.

(By Red Sea Cable.)

OPPOSITION OF MARSHAL MACMAHON TO THE PROPOSED ARMY CHANGES.

PARIS, JAN. 28.

Marshal MacMahon has refused to accede to the changes of Commanders of Army Corps as proposed by the Ministry, and declares he will resign rather than that the army should be disorganised.

The [illegible]ders of the majority recommend his compl[illegible] in the proposed alterations, and intima[illegible]at, if the Marshal's resignation be tendere[illegible]t will be accepted.

TH[illegible] RECTIFICATION OF THE GREEK FRONTIER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 28.

The negotiations for the rectification of the Greek frontier have been opened at Prevesa.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

Consols closed at 95⅞, being a fall of ⅛ upon previous quotations.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 29.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Surat, with the outward English Mails of the 17th inst., left for Bombay at 9 o'clock this morning.

The same Company's steamer Peshawur left for Galle and Calcutta also at 9 o'clock this morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, JAN. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Patna, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here yesterday.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered. Surats supplies freely offered.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollers	4⅜d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 1½d.
8½ lbs. do.	5s. 10½d.
40s. Mule Twist	0 8¼d.
3 per cent. Consols for account.	95⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes 1872	114
Bar Silver	50¼d.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	76
4½ per cent. do.	81

Arrival.—Lombardy.

Departures—Singapore and Sutherland.

THE Tulsi Water Works, we are glad to hear, are so far advanced towards completion, that the water is expected to be brought into Bombay by the 15th of February.

THE Town Council had another field day yesterday on the question of the Drainage Works Contract, and still the matter remains undecided. The ban—as Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee styled it—of secrecy was removed on this occasion, so we suppose those members who spoke seized the opportunity of going over all they had said on the three or four other occasions on which the subject has been discussed. At the outset, the Chairman announced that a resolution, moved by the Hon. Dossabhoy Framjee and seconded by Mr. Kirkham, on Tuesday, was before the Council, to the following effect:—"That this Council gives its consent, under section 56 of the Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, to the whole of the contracts A and B of Mr. Walton's Drainage scheme being given to Messrs. Glover and Co. for Rs. 12,36,728." Mr. Rugoonath Khote moved and Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik seconded the following amendment:—"That this Council does not consent to the Municipal Commissioner's proposal as now placed before it, and deems it advisable, considering all the circumstances, to give its consent to the tender of Nagoo Syajee and Co. for the construction of the Drainage Works." In addition to the mover and seconder, Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee spoke in favour of the amendment, and Mr. Walton explained the financial situation, showing that if Messrs. Glover and Co.'s contract were sanctioned the work contemplated by the Corporation to be done for the 17 lakhs could be carried out within that amount, leaving a liberal allowance for contingencies. After five o'clock Mr. Fazulbhoy Gangjee said he and some other members wished to speak, and the meeting was adjourned, on the motion of Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, till Friday. A report of the discussion yesterday will be published to-morrow.

YESTERDAY Kessowjee Naik and other directors of the mill companies to which Nursey Kessowjee was secretary, treasurer, and agent, were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to answer the charges of criminal mis-appropriation, criminal breach of trust, and cheating, preferred against them at the instance of Mathuradas Lowjee, a creditor and a shareholder. The counsel for the prosecution suggested a postponement of the hearing on the ground that Nursey Kessowjee, who was also a director, had not yet been arrested, and that, if evidence was gone into, it would be necessary to travel over the same ground when Nursey was placed at the bar of the court. The advocates for the defendants objected to a postponement; and as there was no reasonable probability of Nursey being arrested within a week, the hearing was ordered to be proceeded with. Mr. Starling, in his opening statement to the court, said he should call evidence to show that the directors had acted contrary to the provisions of the articles of association of the New Fleming Company, the case in reference to which would be first gone into; that immediately after the company was formed, the directors by a resolution illegally appointed Nursey Kessowjee and Co. the bankers of the mill; and that they had been criminally guilty of negligence and conspiring with Nursey Kessowjee to defraud the company. In reference to the charge of cheating, the learned counsel proposed to show that the directors had been guilty of making a false representation to the Bank of Bombay in order to obtain a loan of a lakh of rupees on account of the New Fleming Company in December last. The prosecutor was examined at some length, and the case was adjourned for further enquiry until this afternoon.

THE contingents furnished by the Punjab Chiefs will probably be moved up toward Kurram in support of General Roberts's operations.

IN yesterday's Viceregal Legislative Council, Mr. Thornton introduced the Hackney Carriages Bill, which was subsequently referred to a Select Committee. Mr. Stokes presented the preliminary report of the Select Committee on the Pleaders', Mukhtars' and Revenue Agents' Act 1865. The Council adjourned for a fortnight.

THE *Pioneer* states that Col. C. M. Clarke, now in command of the 57th at Colombo, has been appointed to succeed Colonel Justice as Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief. We believe the matter is not definitely settled yet.

The accounts of the Eastern Bengal Railway show a profit, the *Pioneer* understands, for the last half-year, at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* thinks it seems rather hard that the gallant regiment known as "Jacob's Rifles" which has done much good work on the frontier for twenty years and more, should not have been permitted to share in the advance on Kandahar. They were, we understand, led to believe that they were to form a part of General Biddulph's advanced Division.

THE correspondent of the *Pioneer* at Mandalay, under date the 27th instant, telegraphs as follows:—"Magwe Woongyee, the chief promoter of Government by king and ministers, instead of by king through ministers, has been suddenly degraded, together with the senior Woongyee and a dozen other officials. Corruption and disloyalty are the alleged reasons, but this plea is universally disbelieved. The party of ignorant imprudence about the king's person is urging him to make himself a true king on the old absolute model.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*:—The troops of the Panjab Chiefs' contingents have arrived at Rawalpindi. The best possible feeling of loyalty and enthusiasm, we are informed, pervades all ranks, and the men are making good progress in their musketry exercise with the Enfield rifles distributed to them at Lahore. We regret to hear that there has been some mortality among the men supplied by the Jhind and Kapurthalla States, but the general health of the troops has considerably improved.

WE (*Civil and Military Gazette*) are informed that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor has determined to alter his tour in some important particulars, sending back his camp to headquarters from Umballa, and proceeding by rail to Delhi, where, after a few days' stay, he will return by train to Lahore, and soon afterwards leave by Chichawatni and Jhang for the Derajat frontier. There he will make but a short stay, returning to Lahore about the middle of February. We believe that the reason for this change is the disinclination of the Lieutenant-Governor to leave the line of telegraph, and his desire to personally confer with the principal civil and military authorities of the Derajat with regard to the state of the frontier generally, which is necessarily more than usually excited by the operations of our troops in Afghanistan.

WITH the new year a page has been added to the Navy List, published by authority, which will save much trouble to those who wish to ascertain the strength of our squadrons or the names of English men-of-war on any foreign station. It has always been possible to obtain such information by searching through the list of ships in commission, as the station on which each vessel is employed is printed in small letters below its name; but now on a single page a list of stations is given, and under each a list of the ships actually on that station. Thus it can be seen at a glance that on the 1st of January, 1879, there were twenty-eight men-of-war belonging to the Mediterranean fleet; while four others, forming the Channel squadron, were also temporarily in the Mediterranean. Of the vessels of the Mediterranean fleet, again, nine—namely, the Achilles, Alexandra, Invincible, Monarch, Pallas, Research, Rupert, Temeraire, and Thunderer—are ironclads; the remainder being small unarmoured vessels, with the exception of the Raleigh, a frigate of 5,200 tons displacement. The four vessels of the Channel squadron—the Agincourt, Defence, Minotaur, and Shannon—are all ironclads. On the North American station there are, it appears, fourteen men-of-war, one of which, the Bellerophon, is an armoured vessel. On the Pacific station there are nine ships, one, again, the Triumph, being an ironclad; on the West Coast Africa there are eleven ships; on the East of India station, twelve; on the China station, twenty-one, all small craft with the exception of one ironclad, the Iron Duke; and on the Australian station, nine. Three vessels are employed on particular service, six on surveying service; while ten, two of which are ironclads, are ordered home.

THE ship-building trade has been for many years every largely carried on on the Clyde, and Glasgow and the neighbouring ports became its head-quarters. In the years of brisk trade, from 1870 to 1873, the Clyde district launched fully one-half of the whole tonnage of vessels built in the United Kingdom, the launches from Glasgow alone being in 1873 as much as 114,698 tons out of the 370,000 tons built that year in the Kingdom. But since that time the proportion contributed by the Clyde district to the total has fallen off; in 1877 it was little more than a third of the whole, while for 1878 it is expected that the official figures will show a declension again. This, however, is not due to the Clyde having actually retrograded, for in 1878 its launches reached 215,640 tons; but to the fact that the increase on that river has not been so rapid as that which has occurred in other districts, notably that between the Tyne and the Tees. The north-eastern district, which launched in 1873 vessels to the extent of about 133,000 tons, launched in 1877 184,000 tons; and it is stated that in 1878 the Tyne alone will be shown to have built 126,000 tons; the Wear, 109,000 tons; Hartlepool, 40,000 tons; and the Tees, about 36,000 tons; so that the total of the north-eastern district is now considerably above that of the Clyde. In some degree this may be due to the stimulus which was given to the construction of a certain class of vessels by the low price of iron.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*:—If further evidence were needed to prove that the most stringent protection of native industries does not suffice to avert depression, the news that the largest cotton-mill in the United States, employing no fewer than 3,500 hands, has begun to work half-time, ought to be conclusive. Clearly the revival in America of which we have heard so much does not extend as yet to textile fabrics. Yet prices are already exceptionally low, and many descriptions of goods, under-clothing in particular, could have been bought lately better and cheaper in New York than in London. Certain descriptions of American calico are, no doubt, finding favour all over the world on account of their high quality and entire freedom from adulteration. Such goods can command the market at a fair price in England as well as in China. But it is now becoming questionable whether some of the efforts of the New England manufacturers to force a market for their goods in foreign countries have not been made at too great a sacrifice; the recent failure of an old-established American importing house in Shanghai points to overtrading in the Chinese markets likewise. At any rate, the condition of the cotton trade in the United States is scarcely more prosperous than it is here; indeed if our employers put down adulteration and the hands act reasonably in regard to wages, the recovery is likely to come sooner on this than on the other side of the Atlantic.

VERY nearly a year after the conclusion of the war the Russian Government, far from being able to reduce its expenditure and diminish its liabilities, finds it necessary to have further recourse to the printing press, and to add to the stock of depreciated promises to pay with which the empire is flooded. A recent telegram from St. Petersburg announced that the State Bank had issued additional temporary assignats to the amount of 12¾ million roubles, or £1,275,000 sterling, converting the rouble at the value of 2s. Moreover, the Treasury's net indebtedness to the Bank for current expenses was increased £485,900. On December the 9th the Treasury debt to the Bank for this item of current expenses, incurred entirely since the outbreak of the war and on account of its cost, amounted to 468,835,000 roubles, or £46,883,500. Without reckoning additions in the meantime, as to which we cannot speak with confidence, this floating debt is now raised to £47,369,400. The notes issued against this debt are in excess of the ordinary paper circulation, which before the war stood at about 720,000,000 roubles. The war has thus augmented the paper issue between 60 and 70 per cent.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*—General Roberts's continued success against the hill-tribes—we hear of another to-day—will not, it may be hoped, delay any reinforcements that are intended for him. The hardest work of all has fallen to the share of his little force; and, constantly victorious as he has been, the number of fighting men by whom he is surrounded is so large that he could not afford even a trifling reverse at such a distance from his supports. It is now evidently the intention to put an end once for all to the raidings and robberies which have so frequently disturbed the border during the last ten years, as well as to complete the strategical movement with reference to the passes. That this is the most difficult part of the task was never doubted, but the Russian journal *Le Nord* is certainly wrong in supposing that a cry will arise for its abandonment on that account.

THE *Standard*, which has outstripped its penny contemporaries in the length and excellence of its telegrams from Afghanistan, has, says the *Athenæum*, accomplished this creditable feat at an outlay almost unprecedented in the annals of English journalism. A single telegram cost upwards of 600*l.*, an amount in excess of that charged for all the press telegrams from India put together on certain days.

THE Portuguese possessions in South Africa have not escaped the difficulties which have for a long time harassed the British colonists. It is probable that the natives have been encouraged by the daring attitude of the Zulus. The island of Inzack, in Delagoa Bay, has lately been the scene of something resembling a revolt, to which the Portuguese Governor seems to have very pusillanimously yielded. Though his troops were well armed and had artillery to support them, the Governor, when the natives began to threaten him, took refuge on board the lightship in the harbour, and bought off the rioters by distributing among them £1,000 worth of goods. A correspondent of the *Natal Mercury*, writing from Delagoa Bay, says:—"On the same principle on which England annexed the Transvaal so ought she to annex Delagoa Bay; as, although a country may not be able to protect her own interests, so long as those interests affect only their own subjects there is no great cause for interference, but when the interests of British subjects are at stake, and the neighbouring States affected, then it behoves England to take such steps as may be conducive to the protection of life, liberty, and property." The disturbances in Quilimane have intensified this feeling. There the Portuguese Government had ordered a census to be taken, and the natives persuaded themselves that the measure disguised a plan for registering their children as slaves. They rose in insurrection, chose a half-caste as their leader, got possession of arms, and destroyed a great quantity of property. The colonists complain that the Government will not, or cannot, protect them; and there is a general cry for annexation to England. It is believed that Portugal would readily part with these possessions on moderate terms.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR IN GUJARAT.

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Major Rivett-Carnac, Military Secretary, Mr. Waters, Surgeon, and Captain Plant, A.D.C., left Bombay from the Grant Road Station, by ordinary train at 11-15 p.m. on the 9th ultimo, and reached Baroda at noon next day. There, all the Civil and Military Officers present met His Excellency on the railway platform. At 1-45 p.m. the train arrived at Neriad, where His Excellency was received by Mr. Sheppard, the Collector of Kaira, and Mr. Porteus, his Assistant, also by Mr. Duggan, Police Superintendent. Shortly after arrival, His Excellency, accompanied by Messrs. Sheppard, Porteus, Waters and Duggan, visited the town of Neriad. This is the great centre of agriculture in Guzerat, of the Nurwa revenue system, and the home of the patidars or land shareholders, whom that system supports. Great but orderly enthusiasm prevailed, the streets along which His Excellency and suite went being crowded with certainly not less than 8,000 people, presenting a sea of those red and blue turbans usually worn by the Kunbi population, to which class the inhabitants of Neriad chiefly belong. His Excellency first visited the English School, where the Bhow Saheb and the principal inhabitants of Neriad were presented, and where he received and replied to two addresses—one from the Neriad Municipality, the other from the Neriad Agricultural Society; and graciously consented to become patron of the latter, accepting also three copies (first issue) of the Kaira Agricultural Record. Before leaving His Excellency was shown through the School, and heard some of the scholars read and recite. The Native School came next under inspection. It is a large apartment not ill-ventilated, but much too small for the four or five hundred children it contained at the time of His Excellency's visit. The Bhow Saheb was now visited and condoled with by His Excellency on the recent death of a daughter-in-law. Lastly His Excellency looked over the dispensary, and left Neriad at 4 p. m. accompanied by the Collector and Mr. Waters for Mata, distant 12 miles on the road to Kaira, where Mr. Sheppard had his camp. Here His Excellency was joined by Mr. Erskine, Commissioner of the Northern division, and Mr. Crawley-Boevey. On the morning of the 11th His Excellency and staff, with Messrs. Erskine, Sheppard, and the Police Superintendent, visited the town of Kaira. The jail was first inspected, Dr. Cook, the Civil Surgeon, giving His Excellency all the information connected therewith; then the court house, where an address was received and replied to; next the library, and lastly the hospital, which, as well as its management, met with His Excellency's approval.

The burden of the Kaira address, like that of Neriad, consisted in a prayer for increased facility for the spread of scientific agricultural education; the memorialists remarking that though Gujarat had always been the most advanced in agriculture of all the provinces of Western India, it was yet destitute of an institution where the study of husbandry might be properly prosecuted, whilst the Deccan, far behind it in agricultural importance, had already a college and staff of teachers, where classes had recently been formed for imparting instruction on that subject. In reply His Excellency informed the memorialists that he could not accede to their request that an agricultural college should be established in Gujarat, because Government had already, in the Civil Engineering College in Poona, an excellent staff of teachers capable of imparting the knowledge necessary for the scientific conduct of agriculture throughout the Presidency; and it was thus needless to increase expenditure by multiplying such seminaries in the provinces; adding that this arrangement would best meet the other portion of their petition, viz., that something short of the University preliminary test should be required of those desirous of prosecuting agricultural studies, as the maternal college at Poona would supply well educated graduates to become teachers in local schools, where a knowledge of agriculture could be imparted to those who sought it, irrespective of their general educational attainments; a test preliminary examination being unnecessary to secure admission to the benefits of these latter humbler institutions, which could be established wherever local necessity required.

Sir Richard Temple then gave the memorialists some sound advice in regard to the prevailing habit of asking Government for this and that local benefit, when, as often happened, local communities after Government had acceded to the request preferred, themselves showed little or no readiness to meet Government half way. His Excellency enjoined them not to ask for anything till they were prepared to show, not by word only, but by deeds, that they were sincerely desirous of what they solicited, and gave instances where local communities had failed to do their own share of what they had represented as urgently required after Government had expressed its willingness to help in the requisite direction.

Immediately after breakfast, His Excellency received a visit from the Nawab of Cambay, who was accompanied by his three sons, and returned the Nawab's visit in the afternoon, taking the village of Mata on the way back to Camp. Here the members of His Excellency's staff accompanied Mr. Crawley-Boevey for three hours' shooting and had fairly good sport.

On the morning of the 12th His Excellency rode out with Mr. Erskine to the Kaira Camp, first visiting the church, a goodly sized edifice, consecrated for public worship by Bishop Heber in 1824; then the police lines, where Mr. Little, the Executive Engineer of the Kaira districts, drew His Excellency's attention to a new kind of roofing, consisting entirely of lime-concrete arranged in a series of low arches. Mr. Little has been experimenting with lime-concrete as a roofing material for the last eight years, and finds it answer the purpose admirably. It is cheaper than tile-roofing, and certainly has the advantage over the latter on the score of appearance. It adds, moreover, to the cubic space of the different apartments, and requires absolutely no repair.

The ruling feature of Kaira Camp is its numerous graveyards. It was at one time a military outpost with a considerable garrison, and was then noted for the deadliness of its climate, whole battalions having perished by malarious fever. The propinquity of the cantonment to low, swampy ground, and the liability of the neighbourhood to inundation from the overflow of the river Watruck, and the then absence of control over the rank vegetation resulting from the great fertility of the richly alluvial soil of the district, account amply for the abundant generation of malaria in and around Kaira in former times. Now, however, what with drainage and proper cultivation, the health of this township does not compare unfavourably with that of many other Indian cities.

The Kaira Collectorate, though very small in area, is yet one of the richest in the Indian Empire. Tobacco is largely grown in the district, and always commands a good price in the markets of the Deccan and Central India.

In the afternoon His Excellency and staff with Messrs. Sheppard and Little rode on by Mehmadabad to the next camp at Aklacha, distant from Mata about 16 miles. The intervening country is flat, highly cultivated, and well interspersed with trees. His Excellency made a detour to the right to visit the *Rosa* or tomb of Mobarak Syeed, the Wazeer of Mahmood Beghura of Ahmedabad. The *Rosa* stands on the left bank of the Watruck, five miles from Aklacha. It is built of freestone, and is a fine block of Saracenic architecture, with a ground area of at least 100 feet square, the greater portion of which is taken up by a double veranda. The roof of this veranda is supported by an outer and intermediate line of strong square columns connected above by five lanceolate arcuations, which give this portion of the edifice a gothic appearance. On the northern aspect of the building a magnificent portico indicates its main entrance.

At Aklacha His Excellency encamped from the afternoon of the 2th till the afternoon of the following day. It is an inconsiderable village with about 2,000 inhabitants, and possesses no historical or other interest. The distance from Aklacha to Cupperwunje, the next camp, is 18 miles. The road is but a cart track and rather heavy with dust, but nevertheless fairly good as unmade roads go. The country traversed was less even than that of the previous day's ride but not much different in other respects, being well cultivated, alluvial, and well interspersed with trees. On the afternoon of the 3th His Excellency and Mr. Sheppard paid a visit to the town of Cupperwunje, and were speedily joined by a crowd which rapidly increased to a large throng. The people, however, maintained fairly good order, merely wishing to have a good look at the Governor.

Cupperwunje is a well built town, and walled round in common with most other Gujarat cities. It has 13,000 inhabitants chiefly Kunbis, with the usual sprinkling of Banias and other castes. In the centre of the town is a well of Hindu construction, shaped like a hollow pyramid inverted. Facing the well on its northern aspect is a large doorway about 18 feet in height and 12 in width, built in the [illegible] style, and therefore also of Hindu architecture and construction, and on the eastern side of the well or tank stands a clock tower which contrasts strangely in its modern ugliness with the elegant though somewhat dilapidated neighbouring structure. The outskirts of the town are relieved by a few villas built by Banias and others, resident in Cupperwunje, who were successful in their speculations during the Bombay share mania.

On the morning of th[illegible]th His Excellency accompanied by his staff rode through Cupperwunje before starting for Amliyara (the next camp) and visited the school, the dispensary, and the cutcherry. From Cupperwunje to Amliyara the distance is about 15 miles, the only road being a cart tract, here and there very heavy with pulverised mud and fine sand; it crosses three streams—viz., the Mohar, the Watruck, and the Majam. On the eastern bank of the Majam the camp was pitched. About half way between Cupperwunje and Amliyara His Excellency was met by the Thakore of Amliyara with a small retinue. The chief's horse nearly bolted with him on Sir Richard resuming his usual canter. When within a couple of miles of Amliyara a herd of six black buck was seen, and also some chincara. This place is celebrated for the numbers and tameness of its nilghai, these animals participating in the sanctity of the cow in the estimation of the inhabitants. About a mile from the town Major West, Political Agent of Mahi Kanta, and Mr. Saddler, his assistant, met His Excellency and conducted him to his camp, where an escort of Gaikwari horse was drawn up, and a large concourse of people had assembled.

Amliyara is a small town of no particular importance, pleasantly situated on the river Majam, on the banks of which the grandfather of the present Thakore so successfully resisted the army of the then Gaekwar of Baroda in battle, that the latter chief was glad to accept the nominal suzerainty of the Thakorate, and a nominal tribute of Rs. 300 per annum.

On the morning of the 15th His Excellency rode on to Sadra, a distance of 22 miles, accompanied by Mr. Waters only, Major Rivett-Carnac and Captain Plant remaining behind to go by Hirsole on the following day to Poorntej on the line of march. Major West and thirteen chiefs of the Mahi Kanta met His Excellency about three miles out of Sadra; and here, welcoming the Governor to the province, they all accompanied him to the Residency, attended thither by a vast and motley crowd amidst the din of drum and trumpet and all the garish glitter of Oriental pomp and circumstance. The young chief of Edur mounted on a handsome fiery dark brown Kathiawar horse, being the premier chief of the Principality, rode in the place of honour on His Excellency's right. But His Highness did not seem particularly at home on horseback; and with a figure so rotund at the age of 17 he is clearly not much addicted to equestrian exercise. This circumstance unfortunately portends that but little bodily energy can remain to him after he has arrived at early middle age. None of the other chiefs presented this stamp of physique, and they looked rather well on their spirited but disagreeably noisy Kathiawar horses. The Commandant of the Baroda cavalry contingent stationed in the Mahi Kanta also rode out to meet the Governor, and paid a visit to His Excellency at the Agency about 2 p.m. Shortly afterwards His Highness the Maharaja of Edar was received, and at 3 p.m. the following chiefs were presented to His Excellency in durbar:—

- The Maharaja of Edar.
- The Thakore of Mau Mhow.
- The Thakore of Kukria.
- The Thakore of Medasan.
- The Thakore of Wanlaner.
- The Thakore of Mansa.
- The Thakore of Wusora.
- The Thakore of Runasan.
- The Mia of Punadra
- The Thakore of Datha.
- The Thakore of Dadhalia.

(The Thakores of Mau Mhow, Kukria, Medasan and Wanlaner are bracketed: Sirdar Puttawals of Edar.)

The eldest son of the Thakore of Wurragam representing his father.

N. B.—The Thakores of Kuttosan and Pithapoor were to have been present, but the former, after coming to the durbar, took offence at the position assigned to him and went away. The Pithapoor Thakore through inadvertence came late.

After the presentation, H. H. the Maharaja of Edar read the following address with a strong clear voice, and distinct, tolerably correct pronunciation, showing a fairly good knowledge of English:—

To His Excellency the Honourable Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Governor of Bombay.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I beg on my own behalf and on that of the other chiefs, sirdars, and people of this province to bid your Excellency a hearty welcome to the Mahi Kanta.

Your Excellency is the second Governor of Bombay that has visited this Province. We hail your arrival and rejoice that you should see and judge with your own eyes the vast changes and various reforms that have taken place since the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone paid a visit to the Mahi Kanta more than half a century ago.

Owing in a great measure to the policy adopted by that statesman, rapine and violence have given way to peace and tranquillity. Where there were marauding bands of robbers and outlaws a thriving and prospering agricultural population now till the ground, secure of reaping the fruits of their toil, and the habits of nearly all classes have changed for the better, while education is extending even to the Koles.

We cordially acknowledge that to the protection of the British Government the Mahi Kanta is indebted for this happy change, and we trust that under its fostering care the people of this Province will rise still higher in the scale of civilization.

We rejoice in your Excellency's visit not merely on official grounds, but also because we are glad to meet thus face to face the statesman whose administrative ability and untiring energy are so renowned throughout India.

In conclusion, we beg to express our sincere and grateful thanks for the kindness you have shown, and to assure your Excellency of our firm loyalty and unswerving devotion to our Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria, Empress of India, and we pray that you will be pleased to lay these our sentiments at the foot of the Imperial throne.

The following is the purport of His Excellency's reply, which was translated sentence by sentence into Gujarati by the Assistant Political Agent at Edar:—

His Excellency was glad to make the personal acquaintance of the Mahi Kanta chiefs in their own province, and to hear an address in English so well read by the Maharaja of Edar; and hoped that they would all endeavour to emulate His Highness in enhancing their education. His Excellency was aware that an English education was not within the reach all of them at present, being more or less expensive, but hoped that at all events such vernacular education as was obtainable would be availed of for the rising generation, to the utmost possible extent. His Excellency was glad to be able to visit the Mahi Kanta, as as he was thus enabled to see for himself the state of the Province, what improvements were needed, and how they were best to be carried out. He then enjoined the Thakores to make it their earnest business to increase the productiveness of their territories and ameliorate the condition of their subjects, by devising and carrying out irrigational projects, by the careful study of agriculture, and by introducing reforms wherever necessary. His Excellency now animadverted on the Byad system, regretting the frequency of disputes between the Thakores and their relations and dependants; and ascribed it to the faulty system in force among the chiefs of allotting to the Byads some portion of land or village property for a means of livelihood, whilst reserving the right of levying certain local imposts on the produce or tenure of these allotments. This diminution of the income accruing from such assignments, being undefined, gave rise to continual strife and discontent. His Excellency would therefore advise the Thakores to accord to the Byads some means of subsistence less calculated to cause trouble and dissatisfaction, averring that a small allotment free of reserve was much better than a large assignment burdened with some bone of contention. On the other hand, His Excellency admonished the Byads not to embarrass their tribal rulers, the Thakores, by factiousness or other avoidable trouble, and warned them that such conduct would be gravely discountenanced by Government. In conclusion, His Excellency congratulated the Thakores on the complete abolition of female infanticide, at the same time rallying them on the playful phrase—dhood parwattee, giving suck—by which local euphemism designated such a flagrantly wicked custom, and pointed out that the Mussulmans evinced their abhorrence of this crime by terming it dochter-kushi, the exact equivalent of the English phrase female infanticide. Their female infants, now happily preserved, might be expected to become the mothers of sons and daughters, and thus add to the prosperity of their thinly peopled territories by extending the increase of population.

Some of the Thakores present, presented the curious anomaly of possessing an Indo-Saracenic creed. Their ancestors had been forced to adopt the religion of Islam, yet retained their earlier religious associations and rites; and the hybrid tenets resulting from this divided belief have been transmitted from generation to generation. These chiefs on being asked as to whether they were Mahomedans or Rajpoots persisted in the laconic reply "we are Mool islam," this being the term by which their heterogeneous creed is designated. This extraordinary religion or semblance of religion has somewhat of a parallel in that professed by the Arab tribe of Christians called Sileib, who, though calling themselves followers of the Cross, know as little of what is signified by that sacred emblem as they do of the religion associated with the Crescent. The same may be said of a Christian sect among the Uzbeck Turcomans.—(See Wolff's Travels in Central Asia.)

At 5 p.m. His Excellency paid return visits to the Maharaja of Edar, and the commandant of the Gaekwari contingent; and afterwards inspected the library and dispensary.

On the morning of the 16th His Excellency rode on to Poorantaj, the next camp, a distance of 10 miles only. On dismounting His Excellency set out on foot along the erst bed of the Hathmati river, and walked to the site of its former confluence with the Sabarmati, a distance of seven miles. The Hathmati was diverted from this course by Ahmed Shah of Ahmedabad, and made to join the Sabarmati higher up, so as to obtain a good head of water for the latter as it passed his capital. This fourteen miles' stroll across country under a meridian sun was by no means an agreeable diversion. In the afternoon His Excellency visited the town of Poorantaj, and inspected its several institutions. Ahmednagar, the next halting place, was reached on the 17th, and in the afternoon of that day His Excellency, with Major West and Mr. Beyts, of the Revenue Survey, visited the town and inspected the bund which here dams up the Hathmati into a fine lake. Ahmednagar is the second in importance of the Mahi Kanta States, and at one time enjoyed autonomous Government, but upwards of thirty years ago became a portion of the Edar principality on its ruler, Tukht Sing, succeeding to the sovereignty of Jodhpore. The town has a pleasant site on the left bank of the Hathmati; it is completely surrounded by a slim fortification, and contains the ruins of what must have been a castle of not a little pretension. It was built about the middle of the fifteenth century, by the then Mahommadan sovereign of Gujarat, who, having frequently failed to reduce Edar, raised here a fortress and citadel within sight of that stronghold, not so much, however, for the safety of his army of aggression, as to overawe the Chief his territorial cupidity instigated him to overthrow; this may be inferred from the slimness of the fortifications. Ahmednagar has long been noted in Gujarat for its quarries, whence building material in the shape of fine sandstone has always been obtainable; the bed of the Hathmati is here composed of this material. Within the walls a fine well of true Saracenic design, constructed some four centuries ago, contains a constant supply of excellent water. There is also a reservoir close to the wall facing the river, the handsome recesses and chastely carved pillars of which testify to the true artistic taste of those who designed its ornamentation; the fine colonnades of exquisitely fashioned pillars in the bastions near the gateways give similar evidence; and these are but instances of the invariable practice of Mahommedan architects, always to combine beauty with utility. Without the walls, on the eastern aspect of the town, are four tombs of Rajas of Ahmednagar. Each structure consists of a plinth supporting elegant pillars surmounted by a cupola, in perfect immitation of Saracenic style.

A certain Rani of Ahmednagar is said to have been celebrated far and wide for her beauty, and to have given out that the successful suitor for her hand must undergo certain ordeals and be possessed of certain qualities. Amongst her numerous admirers not one could boast of possessing the required standard of excellence. At last, however, attracted by the fame of this obdurate enslaver, a young noble of goodly person arrived from Delhi, in whom she recognised the vanquisher of her heart, and fancied she saw in her hero all that she had stipulated as necessary in order to constitute a right to claim her hand; in short, she surrendered unconditionally. Thus runs the legend, and it is but a repetition of the old, old story.

On the morning of the 18th, His Excellency, before starting for Edar, again visited the town, and made a sketch of a portion of the tank already mentioned. The distance from Ahmednagar to Edar is 17 miles. The morning was cold, with a lowering sky, and a strong north-east wind which continued all that day and most of the next gave one a sensation of dryness and shrivelling not at all pleasant.

(To be continued.)

THE CONCERT IN THE TOWN HALL.

THE promoters of the Concert which took place in the Town Hall on Tuesday night, in aid of the funds of the band of the Bombay Volunteer Corps, must have been gratified at the patronage awarded to their exertions, from which large realizations, we hope, have accrued. Some favourite pieces were splendidly played by the band of the corps, which has been so conscientiously and zealously trained by its talented bandmaster. Familiar voices discoursed to us on this occasion, as they have so often done before, in a manner which contributed to the highest delight of all present; but as we had an opportunity only recently of expressing our opinion of the individual merits of the same artists, we need only now remark on the more striking points of this Concert. The duet for the contralto and baritone ("Roma," Campana) was brilliantly and most effectively sung, which elicited ringing applause; and the songs set down to both these voices moved the audience to vociferous demands for *encores*, which were graciously acceded to by both, the *contralto* singing "Ruby." After an interval of several months, we were delighted to listen again to the popular *soprano*, who met with a hearty reception, and who charmed the audience by her finished and artistic rendering of the two melodies allotted to her. The audience were exacting enough to demand an *encore*, which the lady declined. Signor Inzoli's accompaniments were beyond all praise, in which he exhibited himself not only as an accomplished musician, but as a master in what is an art itself, that of accompanying with perfect skill and reproachless taste. We congratulate the promoters upon what proved to be a most successful Concert.

BOMBAY.

THE Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play at the Apollo Bandar this evening.

BOMBAY MISSIONARY CONFERENCE MEETINGS.—Sermon this evening at 8 o'clock by Rev. D. Macktichan, in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. All invited.

A SALUTE of 15 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery yesterday on the occasion of the arrival of General Sir Edwin Johnson, K. C. B., C. I. E., Military Member of the Viceroy's Council.

THEFT OF G. I. P. RAILWAY PROPERTY.—Shaboodeen Ebrahim, a boiler-maker in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, of stealing a packet of iron screws, valued Rs. 4, the property of the said Company. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A BREACH OF THE OPIUM RETAIL LICENCE.—Yesterday, at the Girgaon Police Court, Dhurumjee Tricum and Mahadoo Bunnajee, dealers in opium, were fined by Mr. W. Webb Rs. 100 each, on being adjudged guilty of committing a breach of the fifth condition of their licences for the retail sale of opium, by selling more than ten tolas weight at a time.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Hurrylall Govurdhundas, residing at Ramwady, reported to the Police yesterday that on the night previous his house was broken into by some person who gained access by removing two iron bars of a window. A clothes press was broken open, from which gold and silver ornaments to the value of Rs. 302 were stolen. The Police are instituting inquiries into the matter.

INFANTICIDE.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo woman, named Sunthee, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with causing the death of her new-born child. The case stands postponed for hearing to the 3rd proximo, to enable the Public Prosecutor to appear. The circumstances of the case are briefly these. It appears that on Sunday morning last the accused was seen by two women to come out of her house, which is in a lane at Wittulwaddy, and proceed towards a public well, where she gave birth to a male child; she was also seen soon after to remove some of the earth near the well, and to place the infant in the hole she had made, then to partially cover the child over with earth. Discovering that she had been observed, she left the locality. The Police being immediately informed of the occurrence, Mr. Inspector McGuire went to the spot and removed the infant to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital. The mother was arrested and conveyed to the same hospital. The child survived only four days.

A SERIOUS accident occurred on board the s. s. Agra while in Kurrachee harbour on the 22nd instant. The steamer had been placed in quarantine on account of there being small-pox cases on board; and there were about one hundred Mahomedans, principally Arabs, as passengers, who were prevented from landing. The men became obstreperous and were clamouring to be allowed to go on shore. Fearing that they might resort to violence the commander and officers thought it advisable to arm themselves and the crew. The second officer, Mr. Lawrence, happened on the day of the accident to place his gun, which was at full cock, near a pillow on his bed; and while his servant, a native Christian, was arranging the bed the gun went off, the charge penetrating through the cabin, and passed right through the loin of a lascar who unfortunately happened to be standing just in the way of the shots. The poor man fell, seriously injured; surgical assistance was promptly obtained and the wounds were dressed, but it is feared it will be some time before the sufferer will be enabled to return to his work.—*Beacon, Jan. 25.*

THE EAST INDIAN SHOOTING MATCH.

WE hear from Poona, that some excellent shooting was made on Tuesday in this match by Volunteers belonging to the Poona Company B. V. R. Serjeant Pesker made 27 at 200 yards—4, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4—and 28 at 500 yards,—all bull's eyes—making a total of 55 out of a possible 56; and Lieutenant Phillips put on 54 by means of 27 at each range, as follows:—200 yds. 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 4, ; 500 yds. 4 4, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4. Corporal Brabner made 52 (27 and 25), and Pte. Murray also 52 (28 and 24).

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC SPORTS.

MONDAY—FEBRUARY 10.

No. 1—4-30 p.m.—3 Mile Walking.
2—5 p.m.—100 Yards.
3—5-10 p.m.—Putting the Shot.
4—5-30 p.m.—Wide Jump.
5—6 p.m.—Half Mile.

TUESDAY—FEBRUARY 11.

6—4-30 p.m.—Quarter Mile.
7—4-40 p.m.—Throwing the Hammer.
8—5-10 p.m.—Hurdle Race for Sepoys.
9—5-30 p.m.—200 Yards for Soldiers.
10—5-50 p.m.—Steeplechase.

WEDNESDAY—FEBRUARY 12.

11—4-30 p. m.—Throwing the Cricket Ball.
12—5 p. m.—One Mile Flat Race.
13—5-15 p. m.—High Jump.
14—5-20 p. m.—100 yards for Sailors and Marines.
15—5-45 p. m.—120 yards—Hurdles.
16—6 p. m.—Quarter Mile Handicap.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, open to members of the Bombay Gymkhana, commissioned officers of the Army and Navy, members of the Civil Service and of the following Clubs:—Byculla, Bombay, Bengal, United Service, Madras, Western India, Sind, Allahabad.—Entrance Rs. 5.

No. 16 open to members of Gymkhana only.
8 " N. C. O. and Men of Native Regiments. Prizes, Rs. 20, 10, 5.
9 " " European Regiments. Prizes, Rs. 35, 20, 10.
14 " Sailors and Marines on board any of H. M.'s Ships. Prizes, Rs. 35, 20, 10.

Entries with colours to be sent to Honorary Secretary, 34, Marine Lines, before the 1st proximo.

The above is subject to such alteration as Committee may see fit.

C. YOUNG, Hon. Secy.

THE TOWN COUNCIL AND THE DRAINAGE CONTRACT.

THE following is the case submitted to Counsel (Mr. Latham) with regard to the powers of the Town Council in the matter of the Drainage Contract, together with his reply:—

CASE.

Section 19 of the Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878 provides that "for the purpose of securing the due administration of the Municipal Fund, a Town Council shall be appointed consisting," &c. Numerous subsequent sections in the Act specifying the power and duties of the Town Council in respect to particular matters.

Section 42 provides that "the entire Executive power and responsibility for the purposes of this Act shall be vested in one Commissioner who shall be appointed by the Government for a term of 3 years," &c.

Section 54 authorises the Commissioner, on behalf of the Corporation, to enter into contracts for works provided for in the Budget, and specifies the mode of making contracts.

Section 55 provides that all contracts entered into by the Commissioner, on behalf of the Corporation, are to be reported to the Town Council, and that contracts or works or materials are to be in writing.

Section 56 provides that "before any contract involving an expenditure of Rs. 2,000 or upwards for the execution of any works, directed or authorised by this Act to be done by the Commissioner, or for furnishing materials or any other things necessary for the purpose of this Act, shall be entered into by the Commissioner, 7 days' notice at the least shall be given in at least one of the daily English newspapers and in two of the vernacular newspapers circulating in Bombay, expressing the purpose of such contract and inviting any persons willing to undertake the same to make proposals for that purpose to the Commissioner, and the Commissioner may accept the proposals, which, upon a view of all the circumstances, shall appear to him to be the most advantageous, and shall, if he accepted them, take a deposit or security for the due and faithful performance of every such contract, provided that in the case of any contract involving a greater expenditure than Rs. 5,000, such proposals shall not be accepted without the previous consent of the Town Council."

Pursuant to this last section tenders for certain works involving a greater expenditure than Rs. 5,000 were invited and received by the Commissioner, who forwarded them to the Town Council with his own recommendation of the tender, which, upon a view of all the circumstances, appeared to him to be the most advantageous.

Under these circumstances Counsel is requested to advise the Chairman of the Town Council—

1\. Whether it is competent for the Town Council to accept a tender which is placed amongst others before the Town Council but is not recommended for acceptance by the Municipal Commissioner, and for the acceptance of which, the Commissioner has not applied for the Town Council's sanction or consent.

2\. Whether the Town Council have any power of accepting tenders independently of the Municipal Commissioner.

And generally as to the functions, duties and powers of the Town Council under the Municipal Acts in regard to tender.

OPINION.

1\. I am of opinion that the Town Council is not competent to accept a tender not recommended to them for acceptance by the Municipal Commissioner, or for their consent, to the acceptance of which the Commissioner has not applied. Indeed, properly speaking, the Town Council has no power to accept any tender whatever. The power of the Council is simply to give or refuse its consent to the Commissioner's accepting a tender or proposal.

2\. I am of opinion that the Town Council has no such power.

3\. I think that the whole power and responsibility with regard to the acceptance of tenders is vested by the Act in the Municipal Commissioner, subject to the power reserved by the Act to the Town Council, in order to secure the due administration of the Municipal Fund (vide Sect. 19). The powers so reserved are, that without the previous consent of the Town Council, the Commissioner cannot accept a tender for the performance of a contract involving a greater expenditure than Rs 5,000. But there is no power reserved to the Town Council of itself accepting any tender or of directing the Commissioner so to do. I even think that the Commissioner is not bound to accept a tender after he has obtained the consent of the Town Council to his so doing, although it is impossible that the Commissioner would apply for such consent without having previously determined to accept the contract in the event of the consent being granted.

On the other hand, the Commissioner cannot compel the Town Council to give their consent in cases where such consent is required to his acceptance of any particular tender, and it is possible to conceive cases of a dead lock resulting from a difference in the views of the Commissioner and the Council as to the merits of various tenders.

Bombay, 27 Jan. 1879.

F. L. LATHAM.

THE BOMBAY RACES.

THE Bombay Race meeting, which commences on the 13th February, is to be held this year on the old course, in front of the Byculla Club. The prospectus includes three days' racing, and we understand a fourth day is intended to be added, funds permitting. The following list of entries for the races already announced appears to promise some excellent sport. There cannot fail to be some good racing where such animals as Joan of Arc, General Lee, Smuggler, Albert Edward, Rocket, Glenmore, Kohinoor, Lachin, Surferaz, Ivanhoe, &c., &c. are brought together. We are glad to see that there is a good entry for the Second Dealers' Plate:—

THE COWASJEE JEHANGIR PURSE.

Lieut-Colonel Utterson's	g a g Symington.
Mr Abdool Raymon's	c a g Malta.
H H Aga Khan's	in g a g Feroze.
Mr Norman's	br a g Armistice.
Mr B's	c a g Red Deer.
Mr Constable's	b a g Pompey.
The Victim's	ch a g Sunset, late Shoiman.
Major Crosbie's	b a c Bijou, late Young Bijou.
Major Crosbie's	c a p Little Ben.
Major Crosbie's	c a c Ooman.

THE EMPRESS STAKES.

Captain Dean-Pitt's	b aus geld Enterprise.
Lieut-Colonel Utterson's	b aus geld General Lee.
Maharajah Pertab Singh's	b aus geld Pegasus.
Mr Wheal's	b aus geld Prospero.
Mr Stephen's	b aus geld Smuggler.
Mr Dignum's	br w m Joan of Arc.
H H Maharajah Keshore Singh's	b w g Orlando.

THE DERBY.

Major Crosbie's	c a c Ruby.
Major Crosbie's	g a c Kohinoor.
Major Crosbie's	b a c Bijou, late Young Bijou.
Major Crosbie's	in g a c Mistake.
Mr Walter's	b a c Oasis.
Mr Walter's	na b a c Lochiel.
H H Maharajah of Joudhpore's	b a h Wyall.
Maharajah Pertab Singh's	g a h Albert Edward.
Mr Sheik Abdoola Salem's	c a h Rocket.
Captain Scourfield's	b a c Glenm[illegible]
The Victim's	g a h Grey [illegible]
The Victim's	[illegible]
The Victim's	[illegible]
Mr Abdool Raymon's	[illegible]
Mr Abdool Raymon's	[illegible]
Mr Jowad bin Saleb's	[illegible]
Mr Aga Moochool Sha's	[illegible] No Doubt.
Mr Aga Moochool Sha's	[illegible]
H H Aga Khan's	[illegible] Surferaz.
H H Aga Khan's	[illegible]
Mr Melton's	[illegible]
H H Maharajah Keshore Singh's	[illegible] Aleppo.
Mr Herbert's	[illegible] Child of the Desert.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB CUP.

Major Crosbie's	[illegible] Ruby.
Major Crosbie's	[illegible] Kohinoor.
Major Crosbie's	[illegible]
Major Crosbie's	in g a c Mistake.
Mr Walter's	[illegible] Oasis.
Mr Walter's	na [illegible]
H H Maharajah of Joudhpore's	b a h [illegible]
H H Maharajah of Joudhpore's	b a h [illegible]
Mr Abdool Raymon's	c a c Timoor.
Mr Abdool Raymon's	b a h [illegible]
Mr Abdool Raymon's	b a h T[illegible]nce.
The Victim's	g a h Grey Dawn.
The Victim's	b a h Victor.
The Victim's	b a c Minuet.
Maharajah Pertab Singh's	g a h Albert Edward.
Mr Sheik Abdoola Salem's	c a h Rocket.
Mr Aga Moochool Sha's	g a h No Doubt.
Mr Aga Moochool Sha's	b a c Syeed.
H H Aga Khan's	b a h Lachin.
H H Aga Khan's	c a h Surferaz.
H H Aga Khan's	c a c Liellee.
Mr Lawrence's	dk in g a g Ivanhoe.
Mr Melton's	g a h Mars.
H H Maharajah Keshore Singh's	c a h Alleppo.
Mr Herbert's	b a h King Arthur.

SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.

Mr Sturgess'	b a h Roseberry.
Mr Abdool Raymon's	g a h Andrassy.
Mr Abdool Raymon's	g a c Jupiter.
Mr Abdool Raymon's	g a c Arab Spirit.
Mr Stephen's	b a c The Baby.
H H Aga Khan's	b a h Secunder.
H H Aga Khan's	in g a g Zamhove.
H H Aga Khan's	c a c Shimavee.
Mr Abdool Raymon bin Haleel's	g a h Julius.
Mr Mahdu Saleb's	b a c Dervish.
Mr Mahomed Kadaree's	g a m Theraie.
Mr Abdoola bin Fares's	b a h Fares.
Mr Mahomed El Ahmed's	g a h Dimish.
Mr Walter's	bl k a g Black Jack.
Mr Moosa bin Jowan's	g a h Right Cast.
Mr M syed Mohsin's	c a g Ringlet.
Mr Hajee Talob's	g a c Merjon.
Mr Abdool Moosin bin Budder's	b a h Alexander.
Mr Abdool Moosin bin Budder's	b a h Crosbie.
Mr Ali bin Awer's	b a h Lion.
Mr Ali bin Awer's	b a h Tiger.
Mr Jassim bin Feed's	b a h Young Merry legs.
Mr Jassim bin Feed's	c a h Young Shanghai.
Mr Jassim bin Feed's	b a h Bagdad.
Mr Ahmed Adwanee's	br a h Sattara.
Mr Ahmed Adwanee's	b a h Shah.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE.

Major Crosbie's	c a c Ruby.
Major Crosbie's	g a c Kohinoor.
Major Crosbie's	b a c Bijou, late Young Bijou.
Major Crosbie's	in g a c Mistake.
Mr Walter's	b a c Oasis.
Mr Walter's	na b a c Lochiel.
H H Maharajah of Joudhpore's	b a h Wyall.
The Victim's	g a h Grey Dawn.
The Victim's	b a h Victor.
The Victim's	b a c Minuet.
Mr Abdool Raymon's	c a c Timoor.
Mr Abdool Raymon's	b a h Experiment.
Mr Sheik Abdoola Salem's	c a h Rocket.
H H Aga Khan's	g a h Surferaz.
H H Aga Khan's	c a c Liellee.
Mr Melton's	g a h Mars.
H H Maharajah Keshore Singh's	c a h Aleppo.
Mr Herbert's	g a h Child of the Desert.

A HARBOUR AND RAILWAY FOR VIZAGAPATAM.

THE Chanda, we believe, conveyed Colonel Thomason, R.E. to Vizagapatam, for the purpose of enquiring into the feasibility of constructing a harbour at that port. We have so recently insisted on the necessity of [illegible] shelter being provided for the shipping frequenting the coast of the Northern Circars, that we need not [illegible] enlarge on the brighter prospects which may be in [illegible] for the Vizagapatam district. From Vizagapatam we hear, that the possibility of carrying a railway by the Royaguddah route, *via* the headwaters of the [illegible] and Mahanuddy, and Ryepore, to a junction with the line traversing the Central Provinces, is also under consideration. The execution of such a project would lay this Presidency under great obligations to Sir Andrew Clarke, whose initiative in endeavouring to open out such an important line of communication deserves the highest commendation.—*Madras Mail.*

CHARGES OF FRAUD AGAINST KESSOWJEE NAIK AND OTHER MILL DIRECTORS.

AT the Fort Police Court, yesterday, Kessowjee Naik, Ghellabhoy Pudumsey, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, and Sakulchund Nagurdas, directors of the Spinning and Weaving Companies to which Nursey Kessowjee was secretary, treasurer, and agent, appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to answer the charges of criminal misappropriation, criminal breach of trust, and cheating preferred against them by Mathuradas Lowjee, a shareholder and a creditor of two of the Mills. They were allowed to sit in chairs placed outside the dock of the court. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Muljee and Bomanjee, conducted the prosecution. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for Kessowjee Naik; Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Bhaishunker, for Sakulchund; Mr. Lynch (of Messrs. Lynch and Tobin) for Ghellabhoy; and Mr. Camroodin (of Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani) for Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama. The court was crowded by large numbers of natives, many of whom were prevented by the police from going into it and were kept in check on the lower stories.

Mr. Starling, in answer to the Magistrate, said he was perfectly ready to proceed against the four defendants before the court; but as his Worship was aware Nursey Kessowjee had not yet been arrested, and as the evidence against him, when he was arrested, would be the same as against the present defendants, the learned counsel remarked that, to proceed with the case now would necessitate travelling over the same ground on a future day. An adjournment therefore would result in a great saving of public time and expense to the parties.

The Magistrate asked if Mr. Starling had reason to believe that Nursey Kessowjee could be brought into court within a week.

Mr. Starling said he [illegible] being arrested within [illegible] time.

Mr. Lang very strongly [illegible] there was any case [illegible] information was very [illegible] he had appropriated a [illegible] his own use. He was [illegible] ted Nursey Kessowjee [illegible] to the mill companies. [illegible] recognisances, but [illegible] securities indeed; and [illegible] the case. The learned [illegible] Kessowjee would ever [illegible] the two cases were [illegible] that the prosecution [illegible] should be dismissed.

Mr. Bhaishunker ([illegible]) opp[illegible] Sakulchund, who [illegible] August 1878. The on[illegible] fraudulently allowed [illegible] monies belonging to the mills.

The Magistrate said [illegible] if there was a reasonable [illegible] being brought before [illegible] it would be a saving of time to postpone the evidence until Nursey could be brought. His Worship asked Mr. Starling to tell him if there was a reasonable probability of arresting Nursey soon.

Mr. Starling said it was scarcely possible for him to speak positively; but his instructions were that if energetic measures were taken, he (Nursey) might be arrested.

The Magistrate thought that the case should proceed under the circumstances.

Mr. Starling said, that, in a case like this he did not wish to occupy the time of the court unnecessarily; but he thought it could be better if he stated shortly the character of the evidence which he intended to call. It appeared from the articles of association of the companies and the agreement executed with Nursey Kessowjee that he was (by article 16) bound to deposit with a bank any sum exceeding Rs. 5,000, although he was not responsible for any loss resulting in consequence of such deposit Article 10 provided that Nursey Kessowjee was not to lend the company more than a lakh of rupees; but there was no provision authorising him to borrow any of the mill's monies. Now, the learned counsel would show that almost immediately after the company (the New Fleming Spinning Company) was formed, the directors by a resolution appointed Nursey Kessowjee and Co. the bankers of the mill. It was not a firm of any standing; and looking to the wording of the resolution, it would be seen that the directors were acting in such a way as to show an absence of *bona fides* on their part; that they were criminally guilty of negligence;—and not mere negligence, but that they were conspiring with Nursey Kessowjee to defraud the company. Soon afterwards he began borrowing large sums of money kept in the company's treasury. The directors did not take charge of the cash, but large sums were drawn out and paid to Nursey Kessowjee. The whole of the acts of the directors, of whom Nursey was one, showed that they were acting contrary to the provisions of the articles of association, and were colluding with Nursey in his misappropriation of the company's funds. One of the charges was that of cheating; and the learned counsel said he should be able to show that, by the authority of the directors, a distinctly false representation was made to the Bank of Bombay in order to obtain a loan of a lakh of rupees on account of the New Fleming Company; and if he showed that the defendants were clearly responsible for the charge of cheating.

Mathuradas Lowjee recalled and examined by Mr. Starling.—I am the prosecutor in this case. I have known Kessowjee Naik, C. N. Cama, and Ghellabhoy for more than 30 years; and I have known, and have had business dealings with Sakulchund Nagurdas for the last four or five years. I have known Nursey Kessowjee from his infancy as Kessowjee Naik's son. In 1876 Nursey was trading on his own account. At that time his credit was not good in the bazaar; he could not do any business with-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

out Kessowjee Naik's security. I know of my personal knowledge that he (Nursey) was in the habit of selling hoondies in the bazaar; and I purchased hoondies of him in December 1876 on the security of Kessowjee Naik. I would not have done so without Kessowjee's security. Kessowjee paid the hoondies.

Mr. Starling.—Was the hoondies drawn on Kessowjee Naik?

Mr. Lang objected to the question. No notice had been given his client to produce the hoondie.

The Magistrate.—Is it worth while to adjourn the case until notice has been given?

Mr. Lang said he should be sorry to have the case adjourned for the production of the hoondie; but they must proceed regularly in a criminal case like this.

The Magistrate said if Kessowjee Naik's books were in court, they might be able to go on.

Mr. Lang objected to assist the prosecution.

Mathuradas Lowjee continued.—One hoondie was paid on the 17th February 1877.

Mr. Starling.—Was it drawn on Kessowjee Naik?

Mr. Lang again objected. He objected to produce Kessowjee's books in order to assist the prosecution. He was not bound to do it.

Mathuradas Lowjee continued.—The hoondie was one drawn by Nursey Kessowjee for Rs. 10,000 on Devjee Nursey of Nuggur. I took the hoondie from Kessowjee, to whom I paid the money; and the hoondie was (as written therein) to be paid for at Nuggur. A verbal agreement was made that the hoondie was to be paid for in Bombay. It was never sent to Nuggur for payment. I had a conversation with Sakulchund Nagurdas as to the credit of Nursey's firm at the time when he was in the habit of purchasing cloth from the mills managed by Nursey, and in respect of which he had to make advances. He was very anxious about those advances. He asked mine and Khatao Macunjee's advice. We told him it was safe to advance money in the name of the mills, but not in the name of Nursey. He approved of the advice given him. Before the mills got into their present difficulties, I had a conversation with the defendants C. N. Cama and Ghellabhoy about Nursey's credit. I had a conversation first with the defendant C. N. Cama at the latter end of December 1878 and in January of this year; also with Ghellabhoy, Sakulchund, and Kessowjee Naik. I spoke of Nursey's credit two years ago; since then it had been getting worse up to the end of last year.

Mr. Starling.—Was his credit well known to all in Bombay?

Mr. Lang objected to the question on the ground that the witness was not a representative of all the merchants of Bombay.

Mr. Lynch and Mr. Bhaishanker also objected.

The witness continued.—Nursey's credit was a matter of common repute in the bazaar. On the 6th December 1877 I advanced Rs. 20,000 to the Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company. When the new Company was formed, it took over the debts of the old. The Rs. 20,000 became due on the 6th December 1878. I sent my man Munmohun Pragjee to demand the money. He brought me a message back. He brought no money, and I sent him back with a message that I wanted the money. On the 7th December, I got Rs 10,000 with a message. The balance not being paid on the 11th December as arranged, I sent on that date a notice to demand the money. On the 13th December, I got Rs. 10,000 more; but there was still a sum due for interest. I caused a notice to be sent on the 17th December demanding the interest. I did not get my interest paid me. I filed an action for it, and handed the papers to my solicitor on the 19th or 20th December. On the 21st December, summonses were served on the directors. On the 9th November 1878, I advanced Rs. 12,600 on 42 shares of the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company. I made an agreement about the advance with Ragojee Kirpall, Nursey's partner. The shares were handed over to me. I have got the share certificates with me. (Produces 42 certificates in the name of Nursey Kessowjee.)

Mr. Lang objected to the documents going in.

The Magistrate ordered them to be marked for identification.

Witness—I subsequently wished to sell the shares which had been transferred into my name, and I sent my man to the office of the company to do a certain thing. Two days later I went myself to the office and saw C. N. Cama and one Bapujee, I said "what is this zoolam? I offered the fees, and still you refuse to transfer the shares. I shall hold all the directors responsible for the loss caused to me." C. N. Cama said "The brokers obtain tranfers, go to the bazaar, spoil the bazaar rates, and so we have detained the transfers." I told him that was not true and that their intention was otherwise. I then went to my solicitor and sent a notice. The same afternoon I got the documents necessary for a transfer. On or about the 24th December 1878 I went with Dwarkadas Damodher to Kessowjee Naik's bungalow, where we saw Sakulchund, Ghellabhoy, and some strangers. I had a conversation with the three defendants in reference to the four mill companies. I said to them "you are not able to pay the debts due by the companies; and there is great excitement in the town. All the money has been taken away by Nursey with your assistance. You have acted very badly. You are liable to [illegible]." Kessowjee said "yes, it is so, [illegible] we shall suffer the consequences;" but [illegible] whatever monies have been taken by Nursey I am ready to pay. At this moment I can pay fifteen lakhs of rupees. Nursey has taken away in all twenty-one lakhs." I then asked Sakulchund and Ghellabhoy. They said "yes, Kessowjee is ready to pay." I asked if the account of the companies were ready. Kessowjee said "we are getting them made up, and they will be shown to you." I told them to get the accounts made up soon; and that I should then think about the matter. The account books were shown to me on the 2nd inst. but not the accounts. I was put off regarding the latter. I and certain mehtas of my own and of other merchants subsequently examined the accounts. Whilst the inspection was going on, I had some conversation with the defendant C. N. Cama. I believe it was on the 3rd inst. I examined the ledgers of the four companies and the account of Nursey in those ledgers, and also the loan accounts; and I made out a rough statement. I said to C. N. Cama "It appears about 30 lakhs have been taken away by Nursey. It appears from the books that the company has been obtaining loans from different people to make them over to Nursey." Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama said "yes, that has been so; and if you assist me, I will bring the whole matter to light." He added "another thing has also occurred. The statements furnished to the Bank of Bombay on the 11th December 1878 in order to obtain loans are false." I asked him to let me have sight of the statements. Copies were furnished to me, written in the handwriting of a clerk of the company; and they are annexed to the four informations filed in this court. I had a further conversation with C. N. Cama. My suspicions were aroused, and I determined to make further enquiries into the matter. I asked Cursetjee if he had given information to the Bank of Bombay that the statements were false. He said "I will see Mr. Balfour, and I will cause all the property of Kessowjee Naik to be seized in respect of all the monies taken away by Nursey." I said to him I required explanations about certain other matters. He said that a new statement had been made out to be shown to the creditors, in which a discount of [illegible] per cent. had been given of the sold and unsold yarn consigned to Hongkong within a year and a half. He said he had objected to that proceeding. I asked him to give me a statement of the yarn from the letters. He said the deduction was not right. He furnished me with information that I required on other matters. The deduction of ten per cent. to which C. N. Cama objected, was made in Nursey's favour. He did not tell me why that deduction was made. I asked him about the stocks in hand belonging to the four mills. I said that, in the statement given to the Bank of Bombay the stock of the New Fleming Company was given at Rs. 1,40,000. I asked him to show me certain papers. He showed me three original papers; and my man Jumnadass took a copy of one of them. I asked to see the monthly reports of the profit and loss account. I don't know English, and therefore got Cur-ondas Vullubdas to assist me in taking an abstract of them. Cursetjee Cama said there was no loss to the company in the business of cloth and yarns. He said the profit and loss were as shown in the reports. I had some conversation with Cursetjee about Nursey Kessowjee and Co. being the bankers to the mill companies. I asked him "why did you appoint Nursey Kessowjee and Co. a banker to the companies on the 6th August 1878:—was it to *loot* the company?" He said "I could not do any thing; we were obliged to act under Kessowjee Naik's instructions." I said to Cursetjee "That is the result of your being in bad circumstances. You have ruined the world." The same day I had some conversation with defendants Ghellabhoy and Sakulchund. I said "you directors have ruined the four companies. Kessowjee Naik is only thinking yet of compromising by making payments out of his monies. Merely thinking is of no use. If he means to do so, let him do so at once." Ghellabhoy asked me to accompany him to Kessowjee's bungalow. I said I would go at night, as I had still to examine the accounts. I arranged that Cursetjee Cama and his son Jamsetjee (solicitor) should also go there. Ghellabhoy asked Cursetjee to bring his son Jamsetjee. At 8 p.m. that day I went to Kessowjee's bungalow where the other three defendants Jamsetjee C. Cama, and Purbut Ludha, were present. Tapidas Vurjdas came afterwards Kessowjee dictated, and Jamsetjee Cursetjee made out a list of the property which Kessowjee was going to make over to the creditors of the mills. Tapidas and Cursetjee went outside and had some conversation there. It was 10 p.m. The list had not been furnished, and I left the bungalow with Tapidas. On this occasion no conversation took place, the list was only being made out. Before we arranged to go to the bungalow I had some other conversation with Sakulchund and Ghellabhoy. I said to them "you have acted wrongly in obtaining large advances from the Bank of Bombay on the cloth of the company. That cloth has not been debited in your name, but in the books there are credit entries for the same. You have acted in a most unbecoming manner in doing so." They said "Yes, we have done so." Sakulchund said he was in the habit of furnishing at the end of each month a list of the sale proceeds. The lists were shown to me. I said "you have acted wrongly in mortgaging the cloth. You are an agent, and as a director you cannot mortgage or sell." He said "you see what has taken place; we are obedient to Kessowjee, and must abide by his directions." I said to Ghellabhoy "You have known the state of Kessowjee and Nursey for many years, and you have not done right in misusing or squandering the monies of the companies." He said "It has thus come to pass, Kessowjee is going to pay the creditors. Receive what he is going to pay." I said "you directors are all responsible for what has passed."

On the sitting of the court after tiffin, Mathuradas was told to stand down for a while; and another witness was called.

Nasserwanjee Byramjee said.—I am a clerk to Mr. Jackson, the provisional liquidator of the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company. I produce thirteen books from Mr. Jackson's office. They were received from Kessowjee Naik's office. I went to Kessowjee's office and took delivery of them from Bapojee, Kessowjee's clerk. I also produce a list paper—an inventory of stock.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang.—I made a mistake in calling it Kessowjee Naik's office—it was Nursey Kessowjee's office. I made a mistake likewise in calling Bapujee Kessowjee Naik's clerk; he is a clerk to Nursey Kessowjee. I know nothing beyond what Bapujee told me.

The other advocates declined to cross-examine.

Re-examined by Mr. Starling—Kessowjee Naik's office is in Elphinstone Circle in the same building as Nursey Kessowjee's. I got the books from Nursey Kessowjee's office.

To the court at Mr. Lang's suggestion—When I went to the building in Elphinstone Circle, I learnt that Kessowjee Naik's office was down below, and Nursey Kessowjee's up-stairs. A clerk in the office told me so; I do not know his name. I did not pay any attention to the name of the person on the sign board. I cannot say if I saw Kessowjee Naik's name or not.

Mathuradas Lowjee was here recalled and further said.—I stated that I examined the books of the New Fleming Company in the office. With the permission of defendant C. N. Cama, the mehtas showed me the books of the company. I see the 13 books now produced. (They are marked for identification.) These three Gujeratee books and this minute-book were shown me. I do not know the English signature of C. N. Cama. I have seen the signature of Sakulchund on shares. I have not seen him write his signature. His signature appears on the shares put in and other shares now in my possession. (Some books are put in as directors' rough minute-book, fair minute-book, Gujeratee ledger, journal and cash-book.) This cashbook opens with the 1st August 1878. When I was shown these books, C. N. Cama was present. On the previous day all the four defendants were present and gave orders that the books should be shown to me as well as eight other members of the committee. The order was given in the office below where Kessowjee Naik is in the habit of sitting. The order was given to C. N. Cama. The books were not there at the time. The next day C. N. Cama gave an order to the mehtas to show me the books. These five and several other books were brought. During my examination of the books, Sakulchund and Ghellabhoy used to come and go. When I went down below, Kessowjee told me to make haste in going through the books. It was at the time of my examination of the books that I had the conversation I have described with Sakulchund and Ghellabhoy. At page 2 of the ledger I find the account of Sha Nursey Kessowjee.

Mr. Starling tendered the account in evidence with an English translation.

Mr Lang objected on the ground that the directors had nothing whatever to do with the keeping of the books. It was kept by a servant of the company, not a servant of the directors.

The Magistrate said he thought the books of the company were admissible against the directors as evidence of their transactions.

Mr Lang contended that, unless it was shown that the entries in the books were made with the knowledge and consent of the directors, they could not be used in evidence against them.

Mr. Inverarity took a similar objection. They were not books kept by the agents or servants of the directors. They were kept by mehtas who were in no way under the control of the directors.

Similar objections were taken by the other advocates.

Mr. Starling, citing sections of the deed, argued that the books were kept under the superintendence and directions of the board of directors.

The Magistrate ruled the books were admissible on the ground that they were kept under the orders of the directors, by whose direction they were given to the witness.

The witness continued.—I have compared the entries in that ledger account with the entries in the cashbook; and I have found them to correspond.

Objections were taken to the above answer going in until a translation of the entries in the cashbook was ready. Mr. Starling undertook to get a translation made.

Witness produced a Gujaratee account of the firm of Shamjee Nursey and Co. of Calcutta, to which a similar objection was taken. He then continued.—I produce an account of 42 shares mortgaged with me as well as of other shares. I originally received 42 shares. I got 14 shares afterwards when the rates fell. They were not transferred to my name. (Produces them.)

To the court at Mr. Inverarity's suggestion.—I learned about this entry on the 28th December 1878 from Gungadas. In my books the transaction is entered as having been made with Raghojee Kirpall, not with the company. There is no entry in the company's cashbook of the Rs. 12,600. I don't know when the entry was made. Gungadas told me it was made before the failure of Nursey Kessowjee. I see the date 27th December written immediately above the entry. I do not know who wrote it. I see C. N. Cama's initials at the foot of the immediate preceding entry. The date and the initials appear to have been put afterwards, as also the date 27th December 1878 and C. N. Cama's initials at the foot of the entry. The Rs. 12,600 should have appeared in the cash-book.

Mr. Starling said all that his friend had got out of the witness was that C. N. Cama had marked that entry on the 27th December 1878 for some purpose or other. It had been made really on the date it bore.

Mr. Inverarity said it was shown that it was an entry of a loan made to Nursey Kessowjee and Co. and not to the mill company.

Witness.—In connection with this matter, I wish to mention an important statement.

Mr. Starling.—We had better reserve it until the next hearing.

Mr. Inverarity requested that the case should be heard from day to day.

The Magistrate said he would try to do so as far as practicable.

The case was then adjourned until 2 p. m. to-day (Thursday). The defendants were released on the same bai as before.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE FORESHORE QUESTION.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held on Tuesday afternoon, to receive the report of the Sub-Committee appointed to review the question of the prices to be paid by Government for the foreshore properties which it proposes to purchase from private owners and to include in the new Port Trust. Mr. M. Mowat (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.) presided, and there were also present—Messrs. Gilbert (Aldrige, Salmon & Co.), J. Dickson (E. Bates & Co.), Ashley (Benn, Ashley & Co.), Symonds (Finlay, Muir & Co.), W. Lang (Finlay, Scott & Co.), J. A. Forbes (Forbes & Co.), Sorabjee Framjee (Framjee, Sands & Co.), Bythell and Gaddum (Gaddum & Co.), J. Graham, Paterson, and Croft, (W. & A. Graham & Co.), Greaves (Greaves, Cotton & Co.), Forrest (Killick, Nixon & Co.), Comber and Lyon (Lyon & Co.), Roberts (Owen & Okell), Peel (Peel, Cassels & Co.), S. Solomon and E. Moses (D. Sassoon & Co.), Moir (Lang, Moir & Co.), Richardson (Wallace & Co.), F. Mathew (B. B. & C. I. Railway), Sharp (Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China), Noble (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank), Hector (New Colaba Company), and J. H. Woods (Southern & Co.)

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, so long as I continue to occupy the chair of this Chamber, I feel it to be my duty at meetings of this sort to lay before you a summary of our work since we last assembled. Having received numerous complaints regarding the time occupied in the transport of produce from the Berars and Central Provinces to Bombay, the Committee addressed a letter to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway calling attention to the delay, and urging the necessity of rapid carriage I am glad to say that the Company promise us every assistance, and I trust for the future there will be no cause for complaint. If complaints should be necessary I trust you will forward them to us. We have received a letter from Government informing us that the engineer in charge has received instructions to lay the permanent way of the Western Rajpootana Railway from Ahmedabad north-eastwards on the metre gauge. As this is a matter of vast importance to the entire community, a public meeting will be convened to protest against the step. About three weeks ago I referred to an interview which took place at the Custom House, bearing on the complaints lately made by the Chamber, which were set forth in a letter dated 21st Sept. last. The Commissioner has sent in an elaborate reply, which is now in course of circulation amongst you. I shall be glad if you will kindly favour me with your views on the same. The Customs authorities offer several useful suggestions, and we should give them a fair trial. Before coming to the subject for which this meeting has been specially called there is only one other matter which I have to bring to your notice. Interested as we all are in the Chamber it is our duty to make it as influential as possible. I find that we can materially add to the value of the Chamber by taking advantage of the authority given in number sixteen of the Rules and Regulations, which runs thus—"*Honorary Members*—Gentlemen distinguished for public services, or eminent in commerce and manufactures, may be elected honorary members of the Chamber and as such shall be exempted from paying subscriptions." It is needless to say that we again and again receive assistance from gentlemen whom we would be proud to enrol amongst our number. I have not to go far for instances. It is only lately that Mr. William Rathbone, member of Parliament for Liverpool, rendered us invaluable services in connection with the renewal of the postal contract; while locally in Mr. J. M. Maclean we have found one of our ablest champions in urging the necessity of having the Rajpootana and other trunk lines of railway formed on the standard five feet six inches gauge. At a time like the present when fresh battles are likely to be fought between free trade and protection owing to the steps recently taken by some Continental nations, one or more representatives in London would be useful, and it is only recently that the Dominion Board of Trade of Canada asked our aid in the event of a general meeting of representatives taking place in the metropolis to discuss such matters. The Society for Codification of the Laws of Nations have more than once invited one of our members to attend their meetings. And what holds good with regard to such societies in London must also hold good elsewhere. The opportunity of adding to our number men who would confer honour on and benefit the Chamber is one which should receive every attention. In this city there are native gentlemen of intelligence and opulence who might have the means as well as the opportunity of proving their usefulness to the Chamber. I presume that it is intended that matters of this sort should be left to the Committee, who, under rule eleven, are "to control generally the management of the affairs of Chamber;" but before doing anything I deem it necessary to lay before you my own views, which are also those of the Committee. I beg that you will carefully think over the matter, and at next meeting pass such resolutions as may be deemed necessary. The next and concluding subject is the report of the Sub-Committee on the prices to be paid for the private foreshore properties. At the general meeting held here on the 3rd of this month, a deputation was appointed to wait upon the Select Committee of the Legislative Council and present the report then adopted. This was done, and in the course of the interview the Honourable Mr. Ravenscroft and another member of Government asked our views as to the value of the properties which it was proposed to add to the Trust. Feeling it our duty to consult the Chamber on so important a point, we asked for as long a time as possible in order to be able to give a satisfactory answer. More than a fortnight has elapsed, but we have not by any means been idle. A meeting of the Committee of the Chamber on the Port Trust Bill was at once called, and they deemed it advisable to appoint a sub-committee consisting of Mr. Bythell, Mr. Kittredge, and myself to enquire into and report to the Chamber. Gentlemen, you have now our report before you. We all remember the words of the present Prime Minister on his return from Berlin after the Congress, "We bring you peace with honour;" and using much the same words, I think we may say we bring you a report which you can adopt with safety and with honour. The results only differ in two cases from the figures given in the Committee's letter of 20th August, thus showing that the views then current were not much out of the way. Gentlemen, I think it necessary to tell you what we have done on this occasion. We have perused an enormous mass of papers including engineering reports, share fluctuations, and the history of each of the private companies from its commencement; we discussed the same carefully on financial and other grounds. Personal examinations were made. The members of the sub-committee take this opportunity of thanking Colonel Baker, the Chairman of the Port Trust, and the officials of the various companies for the information afforded to us during the course of our enquiry. On the part of Mr. Bythell and myself, I may state that Mr. Kittredge took a great deal of trouble, and to his efforts in no small degree the clear and succinct report just presented is due. I trust that he will address us by invitation before the meeting closes. The figures speak for themselves, so that we are left with very little to say. Government having determined to buy up the foreshore, it rests with it to do a great deal to assist the trade. Our enquiry has enabled us to arrive at the conclusion that if the purchases are made in the terms of our report, there will be no unnecessary burden thrown on the trade. It may be necessary to make a slight addition to opium and one or two other articles, but those articles will easily bear the tax (in fact we have the authority of the largest opium shipper on this subject), while it will be satisfactory beyond measure to have certain bunders set aside for certain articles, and trade drawn to the most suitable points. We shall all welcome the return of the cotton trade to Colaba; and as equal burdens will have to be borne by all engaged in the Bombay trade, we feel that from an utilitarian point of view, this will be an advantage. There is one thing which I feel it necessary to explain. We have not given the revenue either past, present, or prospective on which we based our valuations of each of the foreshore properties. Had we given figures in each case, we should have found ourselves very much in the position of the man and his ass in the fable, by trying to please everybody, we should have found it impossible to please any. The minimum of income and the maximum of capital comparatively would have been seized as a precedent, and we should then have found perhaps Sassoon asking a lakh more on the basis of the Mazagon calculations, the Mazagon a little more, arguing from the returns of the Frere Company; and so on. We have endeavoured to be just to all from every point of view. At the meeting of the Committee on the Port Trust Bill on Thursday last, the directors of the Mazagon and Frere Companies protested against our valuation, and the representative of Sassoon and Company made some remarks, but as this firm is a member of the Chamber, no doubt before the meeting closes we shall have the views of some one connected with the firm. I trust that no time will be lost on the part of Government in completing the purchases. If the whole of the owners are not willing to close, there may be some who are ready to do so, and opportunities ought not to be lost. Gentlemen, you are all aware of the great distress which at present exists in this city. Commerce is paralized; and there can be no doubt but 70 or 75 lakhs of rupees of good negotiable securities like Port Trust bonds, would do a great deal towards restoring ease, and I may add, confidence. Let us now glance at matters from a revenue point of view. Objection has been made to our adding a charge of Rs. 1,05,000, i.e, the difference between Rs. 4,15,000 and Rs. 3,10,000, by basing our calculation on Port Trust rates, instead of those charged at the present bunders. We reply that we consider the Port Trust rates fair and moderate, and that the private bunders have been working under the figures at which landing accommodation can be fairly supplied. We now come to the revenue of the entire trust. From figures which have been supplied to us by the Traffic Manager of the Port Trust, we think the revenue and expenditure put down on the third page of the report are not far off the mark. We have purposely left out of our calculations the new dock. It was first sanctioned as an imperial work, and we reserve our right to maintain that the original terms which are given in former reports of the Chamber still hold good so far as the mercantile community is concerned. If we are right in our views, it will be satisfactory to have this long vexed question settled on the basis here suggested. I have for a long time advocated a reduction in the capital account of the Elphinstone Estate. That property was bought at a time when values were abnormal, and Government must be quite aware of the fact. Next to a reduction in value I hold some equivalent in the shape of land. We are to get a large addition at Wari Bandar, and we now submit that the Mody Bay Imperial Estate, which can only be used in opposition to the Trust should be added. Gentlemen, I have now discussed the chief objects for which you have been called together, and if the labours of the Sub-Committee have tended in any way to settle the great foreshore question, I for one will justly have much reason to feel satisfied. (Applause).

Mr. J. A. Forbes proposed the following resolution—"That the Chamber thanks the Sub-Committee for their report on the foreshore properties, and authorizes the same to be forwarded to Government along with the proceedings of this meeting, as showing the views held by the members of the Chamber, and that Government be urged to complete the purchases of the properties at once." Mr. Forbes said—So far as he personally was concerned the report which the sub-committee had prepared had afforded him very great satisfaction, and he really thought that if all the report and correspondence which had arisen out of the foreshore and Port Trust discussions were placed before them they could hardly select any paper which in the same concise and clear manner stated the whole pith of the subject. He felt that a great debt of thanks was due to the gentlemen who had gone through the laborious process of examining all the details and placing them before the Chamber in such a very concise and convenient form. Until that report appeared he confessed that he always felt very considerable anxiety wherever the question of the foreshore purchase was discussed. It was most difficult to come to any clear opinion on the subject; one's ideas wavered. At one time they were guided by the tendency to hope for the best, and the next moment there was an inclination to take alarm at the figures which had to be dealt with, and to fear that by adding another such costly purchase to the land already taken up at a high price from the Elphinstone property, they would be saddling the trade with a burden of debt, the interest on which would prove too much for it to bear. Of course, when looking at the other side, one always felt great confidence in that natural growth and expansion of the trade of Bombay which they all looked forward to, and to the fact that when the whole of the foreshore property was placed under one system of administration, both economy and increased revenue must necessarily result from it. Still it was with great relief that he read the result of the sub-committee's labours and found that the price could be paid without any danger of seriously increasing the burdens of the trade of the Port. It was almost impossible for any private individual to form a correct estimate, or an estimate that was of much value as to the prices which ought to be paid for the foreshore properties. There were so many especial influences at work tending in some directions to divert traffic from its natural channel and to alter it to places which, with artificial stimulus, trade would have gone to, and when they tried to make inquiries it was most difficult to make due allowances for all those influences. They had heard in the report the opinion deliberately come to by three members of the Chamber,—and he had no hesitation in saying that he believed those three members could have been selected who would do their work in such a thorough manner, and in announcing their conclusion whether agreeable or disagreeable, to facilitate and so conscientiously he felt sure that he might ask the Chamber to adopt the report without any hesitation, and forward it to Government as an opinion of the entire Chamber. He hoped that the resolution could be adopted unanimously, and with that view perhaps it had been drawn out in rather general terms. He thought it was very desirable that the resolution should be passed unanimously or at least adopted by the majority, because they must hope that those discussions were now at length coming to the conclusion, and it would certainly tend very much to re-open discussions, and prolong the present unsatisfactory state of things. If the Chamber should itself be divided on that question, of course in concluding a transaction of the importance and magnitude of such a purchase as that, it was only necessary that those who had to close the bargain should be allowed a considerable amount of latitude in their final offers. In proposing that Government should endeavour to close the purchase at once, he for his part meant to be understood that Government should exercise a certain amount of latitude in making their final offers. The sub-committee informed them that in their opinion seventy-five lakhs was a very fair and proper price to be paid for that purchase, but they also said that if in some instances a higher price was paid it would not necessarily involve any undue burdens on the trade. With those statements before them it did not now rest with the Chamber to fix the exact amount which was to be paid, but it was for them to concur in those statements, and leave it to Government to make the final offers. He had no doubt, in doing this, Government would be disposed to treat the sellers of the property with liberality They would, of course, bear in mind the high prices which were paid originally for those properties, and the sums which had been expended on them in improvements since they were bought. They would also bear in mind the great desirability in putting an end to the confusion, and sometimes very enormous competition, which had existed between Government, who had sold those properties, the Government Department, the Port Trust, and the private owners, who had bought those properties with their rights and privileges. Sometimes it was to be hoped that owners of the foreshore properties would now be disposed to take a reasonable view of their possession, and not to hold out for excessive and unreasonable prices. He thought that if fair offers were made to them and they declined them, they would take upon themselves a very serious responsibility. It was of great importance that the matter should now be concluded, as it would have a very beneficial effect on trade generally, and he had no doubt, on the interests of the owners and those who were interested in the foreshore properties, that they would see this and take a reasonable view of their own interest the had no doubt. He trusted they would very soon hear that the sales of those properties had been concluded. He need say nothing further on that question, and he begged to propose the resolution.

Mr Walter Lang seconded the resolution, and said he quite agreed with Mr. Forbes that the thanks of the Chamber were due to Messrs. Bythell, Kittredge, and Mowat for the very clear and concise report they had laid before the Chamber on this subject. He was sure it must be very satisfactory to every member of the Chamber to see that the trade could pay its way so well; and it was particularly satisfactory that those three gentlemen should have reported so, because two of their number were supposed to be antagonistic to the proposals formerly made, and the figures now arrived at were very nearly the same. Mr. Lang also concurred in the suggestion of Mr. Mowat that Government should be urged to conclude the purchase of the foreshore properties as soon as possible, because he felt certain that the sooner a large amount of capital was set floating in Bombay so much the better for the commercial interests of the port. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Paterson opposed the resolution, and went at great length into the whole question of the policy of Government buying up the private foreshore properties and creating a monopoly.

Mr. Gilbert pointed out that the present revenue of the properties proposed to be purchased from private owners would pay barely 2½ per cent. on the proposed purchase money of 75 lakhs, and the report recommended that 4 per cent. should be paid. So that the trade, instead of benefiting by the purchase, would be a loser to that extent.

Mr. Kittredge said he was very glad to see that they had some opposition that day. Nothing brought out the truth of a thing more than conflict with error, and he consequently was glad that Mr. Paterson was there ready to criticise what had been done. But it was particularly satisfactory to find that he had very little to say against the report itself. He gave them a very interesting, though somewhat imaginative, history of the foreshore question, and discussed the *pros* and *cons* of the proposed purchase; but all this had, however, nothing to do with the report before the Chamber. Mr. Paterson's remarks would have been very appropriate if they had been made at the meeting on the 22nd of March last when the question of the foreshore purchase was discussed and decided by this Chamber. It might be very interesting for members of the Chamber, every time the question came up in an indirect form, to go over and over the whole subject again; but he (Mr. Kittredge) contended that the question before them that day was simply the report of the sub-committee. It is not whether the foreshore properties ought to be bought or not, that had been decided; it was not whether they paid too much for the Elphinstone property, for it was too late to discuss that; the question before them was simply the report of the sub-committee and the valuations which they had put upon the properties. If Mr. Paterson had been able to pick holes in the valuations of the sub-committee, or in their estimate of revenue, it would have been to the point, but his interesting speech had been, to his (Mr. Kittredge's) mind, entirely inapplicable to the subject before them. With regard to the criticism as to the lack of details in the report, he doubted if any member of the Chamber knew what he was asking for, when he said that the committee should have put them into the report; he confessed that when he joined the committee he intended that the report should have been so full that nobody could find fault with it on that account; but when he saw the large mass of correspondence and reports which were connected with that question, it became evident that it was impossible to include them; and that if it had been attempted, there would have been interminable discussions on minor points and details, and on the relative valuations given, about which the Chamber could not agree nor ought to attempt to agree, unless each and every member went through all the mass of data on the subject. Consequently, the only plan which was feasible was for the committee to go most carefully into all the details, figures, and reports, and give their views carefully and conscientiously made. That was what they had done. Furthermore, the resolution of the Chamber, on the 22nd of March last, made it unnecessary to go into details, as it left the matter of the purchase to Government. The Chamber simply asked to be consulted by the Government before any arrangements were completed which would increase the debt. The question before the Chamber now was not the details of the purchase, or why this sum was given to this company, and why that sum was given to another; it was not a question of the comparative merits and relative cost of a company or the present valuation of the several companies, as Mr. Paterson would have them understand: it was simply and solely, could their trade bear the debt which Government proposed to put upon it; and in those cases in which Government and the foreshore proprietors had not been able to agree, what could the port safely pay as a fair valuation for those properties? He contended that the sub-committee had proved that the trade could safely pay the interest upon the values which were mentioned in the report, and he was unable to see that Mr. Paterson had attempted to question those valuations. There had been one criticism just made by Mr. Gilbert which he understood to be that the committee had increased the revenue of the private foreshore properties—their estimated revenue, he should say, for if the committee had taken the actual revenue for the past year, no increase would have been necessary—it was objected that they had increased the estimate from Rs. 3,10,000 to Rs. 4,15,000, and the difference must come out of the trade. That was true; the trade or a certain portion of the trade must pay it, and it must do so because it had paid almost nothing to the private foreshore proprietors. They knew from the beginning that one thing which must come about was that the trade would have to pay more in some goods and less in others. The sub-committee had readjusted the rates upon the basis of the Port Trust fees, which had always been understood to be fair and reasonable. The foreshore rates had been reduced, but that was on account of the competition; but even when the Port Trust was formed and rates were very much higher than now, neither the Chamber of Commerce nor a single merchant complained. He would show on what grounds it was that the committee said the charges had been reduced below reasonable rates on account of competition. In 1874-75 there passed over the Port Trust bandars 1,162,983 tons of goods, which gave an income of Rs.6,11,000. Three years later, 1877-78, there passed over the Port Trust bandars 1,618,368 tons of goods, and they got out of that trade only Rs. 6,72,000. Thus, they carried nearly 500,000 tons more goods, or 40 per cent, and made only Rs. 54,000, 9 per cent more revenue. The sub-committee were therefore justified in saying that they could increase the rates on the goods passing over the private foreshore to the old rates without putting what he might call a burden upon the trade of the port, for the rates current in 1874-75 had never been pronounced unreasonable. He came now to the question of the dock. Mr Paterson had asked, and no doubt the same question had occurred to a number of members of the Chamber and the public in general, why they had left out the dock in their calculations. There were several reasons. Lord Northbrook sanctioned the dock, and it was accepted by the Port Trust with a proviso that it should stand by itself; that it should be an imperial work, and that the general revenues of the trade should not go towards paying any loss that might occur. He must admit that afterwards, when Lord Salisbury sanctioned the beginning of the works, he withdrew that promise, but the Chamber had never acknowledged that. The Committee, therefore, thought it better that they should take the ground of promise of Lord Northbrook's Government and not mix up the revenues of the dock with those of the general trade of the port. By doing that, they would be in a better position if, as he did not believe, the anticipations of some members of the mercantile community should prove true and the dock not pay. Still the committee see no reason to question the anticipations of success at the time the proposed construction of the dock met with general approval. He doubted if many of them had taken the trouble to go over the figures which were made public at that time. Two or three years before the work was sanctioned, the figures were gone most carefully into, and no attempt was made to disprove the results upon which the construction of the dock was sanctioned. Since then the figures had increased far beyond the position of supposed safety then admitted. The figures he referred to were based upon the trade of the year 1873, when 713 ships and steamers entered the port. Last year there were 713 steamers alone and 1,018 ships and steamers. Consequently if the mercantile community were satisfied then—and that they were was proved by the fact that after the figures were made public the Chamber of Commerce met and passed a resolution asking Government to build the dock—they ought to be satisfied now. Mr. Paterson stated that although all the regular lines of steamers had asked for berths in the new dock they might not want them. He [Mr. Kittredge] thought they would want them. At any rate they had asked for berths and they had been given; and he thought they might depend upon them all coming in for they would find it to their interests to do so. There was a gentleman in Bombay now, who, about thirty-five years ago had to go from Bombay to Calcutta, and he took the most expeditious and, he believed, the cheapest method of travelling, which was by *palki*, and made in twenty-two days the journey from Bombay to Calcutta. Now there were a great many croakers in this community with regard to the new dock, and there were a great many croakers in old days with regard to the railways in India. He would believe that the ships and steamers would not enter the new dock when he saw gentlemen going by *palki* to Calcutta in preference to taking the G. I. P. Railway, or when anybody could be found to make the journey to Poona by dak gharry instead of going by the railway. The two things were analogous, and the native cargo boat would soon follow the bullock dak gharry. He believed that it would be but a few years before they would all wonder that they got along so many years with that expensive, tedious and comparatively dangerous way of shipping their goods by cargo boats. With regard to another point which was referred to by Mr. Paterson, viz., that they had taken the revenue of the last Port Trust year, 1877-78, as a basis of their calculation for estimates of coming years. It was true that that was a unusual year, but while it was unusually large in famine traffic, it was also unusually small in legitimate trade. They had a very large traffic in wheat, but they had a very small traffic in cotton and in seeds. As a member of the Port Trust he would be very much disappointed if the present year does not show as good a revenue as the last. He thought they were perfectly safe in taking that revenue as a basis on which to go. He wished to call their attention to the large and steadily increasing traffic which they exemplified in the administration report of the Port Trust. The total of tons passing over the Port Trust property was in 1873-74, 11,27,000; 1874-75, 11,62,000; 1875-76, 13,20,000; 1876-77, 14,37,000; and 1877-78, 16,17,000; and that in a time when all were complaining of the depression in trade. Besides this the committee had a margin of nearly ½ lakh in their estimated revenue, and they had made no account of increased revenue from the land estate which the opening of the dock would increase in value. With regard to the Mody Bay Imperial Estate there was a strong opinion among the members of the Chamber and the mercantile community that at the time when this new Port Trust Bill was passed some reduction should be made in the value of the Elphinstone property. There was an equally strong disinclination on the part of the Government of India to do anything of the kind, and it was the endeavour of the members of the committee to harmonise those views, and to make some suggestion by which the Government of India should by concession meet the views of the Chamber of Commerce. At the time the Government of India made many very liberal concessions to the Bombay Government in consequence of the unfortunate purchase of the Elphinstone property at such a high price, they made over the Mody Bay foreshore property to the Port Trust, but retained about 25 acres west of the Frere Road, which cost about 21½ lkhs for themselves; this land lying between the G. I. P. Railway station and the portion given to the Port Trust an only be made available by Government by bringing it into competition with the land given to the Trust. This land reverts to Government in 1883, and at the same time the interest in the Elphinstone debt is increased from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. Your committee have therefore recommended that Government be asked to make over this land to the new Port Trust in perpetuity. The Supreme Government have heretofore shown themselves wiling to lighten the burdens thrown upon the trade by the purchase of the Elphinstone property so far as they could do so consistently with their duties to others. They are not willing to reduce the Elphinstone debt, but your committee hope that they will be willing to meet the views of this Chamber so far as to grant the concession asked for in the report. I have but one word to add, and that will be in support of Mr. Forbes' suggestion that Government be urged to complete the negotiations promptly; this is in fact only fair to the owners of the foreshore properties, as the possibility of the Government purchase, coupled with the uncertainty as to the price to be paid, gives a merely speculative value to all the properties. This state of things has lasted now for nearly a year, and affects most injuriously the different branches of legitimate trade, while the settlement of the question would, he was sure, give a definite value to what was otherwise problematical and set free for the use of trade a large amount of money now tied up in unnegotiable securities. As nothing has been said to call in question the figures given in the report, and as these figures made clear that the trade could meet without difficulty the liabilities of the proposed new Trust, he hoped that the resolution proposed by Mr. Forbes would pass with unanimity.

Mr. Paterson—Before the resolution is put, I wish to propose an amendment. I move:—"That in the opinion of this Chamber a foreshore monopoly is undesirable, being contrary to the principles of free trade, and that Government be urged to abandon the new Port Trust scheme which we believe will prove to be detrimental and burdensome to the trade of this port, and injurious to the interests of the whole Presidency."

Mr. Peel seconded the amendment.

Mr. Solomon said that the competition of private companies against Government was a very different matter from competition amongst themselves. He instanced the case of the Sassoon property at Colaba. When Messrs. Sassoon & Co. purchased the Sassoon Dock property, they intended to build a pier, and a company was started for that purpose, but the obstructiveness of Government, from the fact that they had purchased the Elphinstone estate, prevented the project being carried out. The Government said to Sassoon & Co., "You will have to pay bunder fees, the same as are collected in the Port Trust estate." If that was not overburdening private properties, he did not know what to call it. It left to Sassoon & Co. the prospect of laying out their capital to construct a pier, and having to pay the profits over to the Port Trust. In addition to that, the Commissioner of Customs told them that they must pay for a very large and expensive Customs establishment. The Customs establishment on the Port Trust property was paid for by Government. In fact, instead of having a paternal Government to whom they might turn for assistance in their enterprise for the benefit of the trade, private owners of foreshore property had Government competing against them and determined to force on them all the burdens and restrictions it possibly could. Mr. Solomon also related other instances of obstruction experienced by Messrs. Sassoon and Co., one of which was that some vessels which carried rails for State railways, although they had other cargo which would in the ordinary course have been landed at the dock, were not allowed to anchor opposite the Sassoon Dock. The Consulting Engineer for Railways had given the contract for landing the rails to the Port Trust, and the Port Trust had acted upon him to have the steamers removed from the dangerous neighbourhood of the Sassoon Dock. Messrs. Sassoon and Co. wrote to the Consulting Engineer for Railways, and offered to land the rails wherever required at 10 per cent. less than the contract rate if he would allow the vessels to remain; but they simply received a sort of stereotyped answer that the contract had been given to the Port Trust, and they must apply to that authority, and of course it was no use doing that. On another occasion, a few months ago, Messrs. Sassoon and Co. had made arrangements to land a quantity of kerosine oil at their dock; but the Traffic Manager of the Port Trust informed them that if the oil was landed at the Sassoon Dock, higher rent would be charged for storing it in the authorized godowns. So, Mr. Solomon thought, with due deference to Mr. Paterson, the private foreshore owners had some cause to complain of Government competition. They had gone to Government to redress their grievances; but the only way Government appeared inclined to settle the grievances was by buying up the foreshore. They said they had no objection, but they required that a proper price should be paid them for their property. He might here mention that Messrs. Sassoon and Co. had placed before the Sub-Committee of the Chamber letters which had passed between their firm, the Government of Bombay, and the Government of India, in which they had clearly pointed out that their acceptance of the Government offer for their foreshore property was given under the consideration of a different state of things to that which existed at present, and that they contended they now had a right to withdraw their acceptance. They therefore considered themselves no longer bound by their reluctant acceptance of the 20 lakhs which Government offered them. When they sent in their acceptance, they were under the misapprehension that the offers Government then made were final, and also that the Government of Bombay was acting under the instructions of the Secretary of State. They afterwards heard that the instructions of the Secretary of State were very different indeed. He hoped the Chamber would take notice of their protest against the valuation put on Messrs. Sassoon and Co.'s property by the Sub-Committee.

Mr. Bythell said that he was prepared a year ago to propose such a resolution as Mr. Paterson had now brought forward; but he found that he should have had no support,—in fact he could not get a seconder—and he contented himself with moving a resolution declaring that the Government scheme might be a very good one under certain conditions, and claiming for the Chamber a voice in the matter before the purchases were settled. Consequently he felt now that he was committed to that course of action, and he should vote against Mr. Paterson's amendment. He should vote against it also because he felt sure, from what he had heard at the present meeting and outside, that it could not possibly be carried. There would only be a very small number of votes for it, and it appeared to him that on a question of this kind they should be as nearly unanimous as possible, and if they could not get exactly what they wanted, should go in for the best compromise that could be arrived at. At the same time he held with Mr. Paterson that the action of the Government with regard to this harbour property had been calamitous and unfortunate. The initial mistake was the purchase of the Elphinstone estate at double its value; and Government, having committed itself to this step, had been inevitably driven to buying up the other properties to secure a monopoly. It wanted, of course, the power of levying what rates it liked, to pay the interest on the debt. He believed Government had determined to buy up the foreshore properties, and any protest they might lodge against it would be of no avail. As to the outcry of the private owners about Government competition he agreed with Mr. Paterson. Perhaps in a few minor matters Government had been stronger than the Elphinstone Company would have been; but in important matters the Elphinstone Company would have been as strong as the Government. As for Messrs. Sassoon and Company had purchased their property with the prospect of Government competition before them. The offer for the Elphinstone estate was made in July or August 1869 and was accepted by the shareholders at a public meeting almost immediately afterwards; and he believed he was correct in saying that Messrs. Sassoon and Company did not buy their property till 1870, and must have had their eyes perfectly open to the fact that in buying it and becoming wharfingers they would be open to Government opposition. In some degree, he (Mr. Bythell) had been influenced in favour of the proposed Government monopoly by the fact that the trade of his own firm and other firms in Bombay had been considerably injured by the competition. The transfer of the cotton market to Mazagon had caused them much loss and inconvenience; he believed they lost business, and they were put to very heavy charges. Looking at the matter from that point of view, it appeared to him that it might not be a bad thing for the whole foreshore to be under one management, by which such efforts as were made by the Mazagon Company would be rendered impossible in future. He would certainly prefer to pay a slightly higher fee at Colaba to having to do half his business at Mazagon and half at Colaba, five miles away. As to what Mr. Gilbert had said, he (Mr. Bythell) had been influenced by the fact that a meeting of the General Committee a fortnight ago, Mr. Solomon assured them that there was no reason why opium should not pay three rupees a chest, instead of the few annas it pays at present. That increase would give an additional revenue of more than a lakh of rupees at once; and the representative of the largest opium exporting house in Bombay said the trade was quite willing to pay it. Then, as Mr. Kittredge had pointed out, there was the margin between the interest on the debt as it would stand, if they did not get any concessions from Government, and what they estimated the revenue at, of something like half a lakh of rupees. In conclusion, he asked the Chamber to accept his assurance that in looking into this matter he had been actuated by what might be called a zeal for the merchant's interests, and certainly not by any zeal for the interests of the foreshore proprietors. (Laughter and applause.)

The Chairman then put the amendment to the vote, and declared it "lost by a large majority."

On the original resolution being put, it was carried, there being only four dissentients, Messrs. Paterson, Peel, Gilbert, and Dickson.

The Chamber then rose.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,
HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..............£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..............£800,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
London Office, 52, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDEND, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,50,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and ever other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 10th April 1875.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. ROWLAND & Co. have REMOVED their SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT to No. 42, MEADOW STREET, near the *Bombay Gazette* Press, and are SELLING their STOCK at REDUCED RATES.

ROWLAND & Co.
Bombay, 2nd December 1878.

"UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE."

THIS old established London newspaper passed under new management on 1st January, 1879, and will in future be published on FRIDAYS, in time for the Brindisi Mail to India. It will be conducted as a first class military and naval journal, and superintended by officers of literary ability and long service. It will contain all the best and latest military and naval intelligence as well as articles of general interest. The contributors will be distinguished and well known authors.

Subscription,—28 shillings per annum, received at the office 7, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W. C.

FOR SALE,

JUST LANDED, per ex S. S. MALWA, best plated double, single, and 4-in-hand HARNESSES, extra Superfine.

An English BAROUCHE, built by Laurie and Marner, with a pair of Australian Mares and a set of plated harness, the property of a gentleman, Price very moderate; really a bargain. Horses can be sold separately if required.

An English-built self driving CARRIAGE with a pair of Dark Brown ARAB GALLOWAYS and a set of Brass-mounted HARNESS. Price Rs. 1,100. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
Girguam, Bombay.

NOTICE.

SIND, PUNJAB, AND DELHI RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 30,000 cubic feet of the best MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER. The timber to be sound, square and free from shakes and knots, not less than 16 inches square and from 20 to 28 feet long.

Tenders to state the rate per ton and date of delivery to the Company's accredited Agents in Calcutta, or Kurrachee, also the proportion of timber 28 feet long. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber" and to be addressed to the Agent, Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, Lahore, and should reach prior to the 3rd March, 1879, upon which date they will be opened.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,

W. R. BIRNEY,
For Assistant to Agent.

S., P. and D. Railway Agent's Office, 14th January 1879.

WELL WORTHY OF NOTICE AS A CERTAIN CURE.

For Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Foul Breath, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Eructations, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, &c.,

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS STAND UNRIVALLED.

As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal, being mild in their operation, and grateful to the Stomach, they give a healthy tone and vigour to the different secretions, causing the necessary organs of the Stomach and Liver to resume their activity, thus restoring the appetite, promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system

They can be taken at any time without restraint from business or pleasure, hence they are a most valuable domestic Medicine. Heads of households should always have a box of these Pills by them, to resort to on any slight occasion of ailing on the part of those under their charge, as by paying attention to the regular action of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, many a severe illness is avoided or mitigated. They will be found in slight cases by a single dose to restore health to the body with a happy frame of mind.

Prepared only by W. Lambert, 1A, Vere Street, London, W., England. In Bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S Bilious and Liver Pills," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address,

WILLIAM LAMBERT,
8, King William Street, Charing Cross,

Engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork for the bottle.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE Enriches the Blood, Strengthens the Nerves and Muscular System, Promotes Appetite and Improves Digestion.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE Animates the Spirits and Mental Faculties, and Thoroughly recruits and re establishes the General Bodily Health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the Medical Faculty.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is the Only Reliable Remedy for Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Lassitude, Loss of Power, Depression, Female Complaints, Pimples, Imperfect Nutrition, Premature Decline, etc.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is the Best Known Remedy for Indigestion, Liver Complaints, and all Functional Derangements of either sex.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is Sold by All Chemists Throughout the Globe, in Cases at 10s. 6d., or in Family Cases containing One Dozen 10s. 6d., Cases, at £5.

Wholesale Agents.—For Bombay, D. S. KEMP & Co.; Calcutta, BATHGATE & Co., R. SCOTT, THOMSON & Co., Limited; Rangoon, R. GILLON & Co., Lahore; Ceylon, J. MAITLAND & Co., Colombo; Madras, BARRIE & Co.

CAUTION.—Beware of a Worthless Imitation bearing a similar name. Chemists and Druggists are hereby warned that Legal Proceedings will be immediately instituted against any person selling a Fraudulent Imitation of Dr. Bright's (the only genuine) Phosphodyne, from this date.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL

RECEIVED
The ONLY GOLD MEDAL awarded to
COD LIVER OIL at the
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL is by a new special process produced from the fresh Livers in exceptional purity, free from the indigestible fats inherent in other sorts; but otherwise in its natural condition as in the living fish; no chemical but only mechanical operations entering into Peter Moller's New Improved process.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—The *Daily News'* Correspondent at the PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878, writes to that Journal of September 12th, 1878, in reference to the several exhibitors of Cod Liver Oil. "At the head of the Exhibitors of this product is PETER MOLLER, of Christiania, London and New York. His Factory is in the Lofoten Isles. All the year round he employs there 30 men and 20 women, and in the fishing season from 300 to 400 extra hands. This benefactor of Consumptive Invalids and Puny Children has a special method for clarifying the Oil taken from the Cod's liver whilst it is fresh. What was freshly opened had NO TASTE OF ANY SORT."

THE GOLD MEDAL:—The only one awarded in this class, makes the

FOURTEENTH PRIZE which has been gained by

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL since the London Exhibition, 1862, in preference to all other makers—great and small—throughout the whole world, at all the principal International Exhibitions.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL is the Only One that will retain its virtue in tropical climates, on account of its exceptional purity. Dr. Pearson, of Umballa, writes: "It is the only oil that will remain good for any time in India, while in therapeutical value your oil excels all others with which I am acquainted."

HEAD OFFICES: CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY; BRANCH OFFICES: 521, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.C.; FACTORIES: STAMSUND AND KABELVAAG, LOFOTEN ISLANDS, NORWAY.

FRENCH HOUSE,
MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE.

KID GLOVES OF BEST QUALITY IN
ALL COLOURS AND SIZES.
SILK GLOVES OF BEST QUALITY IN
ALL COLOURS AND SIZES.
SILK MITTENS OF BEST QUALITY IN
ALL COLOURS AND SIZES.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
FRENCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
12th January, 1879.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW,

HAVE much pleasure in announcing that they have just landed a new consignment of their well-known

RAILWAY WATCHES.

Their German Silver Railway Watch	at Rs. 40
Their Fine Silver Railway Watch	at „ 60
Their German Silver Railway Watch (Extra large size.)	at „ 60

These Watches being specially made to suit Railway employès, F., L. & Co. can confidently recommend them to any person requiring a really good strong serviceable reliable Time-keeper, which can bear any amount of rough usage.

GUARANTEED FOR 2 YEARS.

Catalogues sent free on application.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & C
WATCHMAKERS. JEWELLERS. OPTICIANS
AND ENGRAVERS.
BOMBAY: 2, HUMMUM STREET.
POONA: 1, EAST STREET.

BEG to draw attention to their NEW and FRESH STOCK of GO
just unpacked, suitable for presentation.

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES
BEST LONDON AND INDIAN JEWELLE
TRAVELLING AND OFFICE CLOCKS
MUSICAL BOXES AND SINGING BIR
A COMPLETE STOCK OF SPECTACLE

Repairs executed with care and expedition.

C. MARCKS & CO.

NOTICES.

THE FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, No. 30, Fort, Bombay, at 2 p. m., on THURSDAY, the 30th day of January instant, to consider the following Special Resolutions:—

1. That the Special Resolution appointing Mr. Nursey Kessowjee Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, passed and confirmed at meetings of the shareholders of the Company held on the 2nd and 16th September 1875, respectively, be and the same is hereby cancelled.
2. That the Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorised to appoint a Secretary or Secretaries of the Company at a salary not exceeding Rs. 300 per mensem.

EDWARD G. CABRAL,
Provisional Secretary.

Bombay, 21st January 1879.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1879 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependant upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 8th day of October 1878.

ATMARAM PANDURUNG,
Sheriff of Bombay.

FACILITIES GIVEN TO PURCHASERS.

SEWING MACHINES
GIVEN ON HIRE WITH OPTION OF PURCHASE.

MONTHLY INSTALMENTS ACCEPTED.

MACHINES SENT FOR APPROVAL FREE OF CHARGE.

PROSPECTUS AND LESSONS FREE.

ACKNOWLEDGED SUPREMACY OF SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

LODGE CONCORD BALL.

THE ANNUAL MASONIC B
SOCIAL BALL of this Lodge will take place o
31st January.

Tickets to admit one Gentleman and Two Ladies	
Extra Ladies' Tickets	each „ 5
Single Gentlemen's Tickets	„ „ 10

Non-Masons may also subscribe. Applications for Tickets to be made through the Worshipfuls of Lodges in either Constitution, or to

JOHN ARMSTRONG, W. M.
No. 34, Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી નીઉ ઇસ્ટ ઇંડીઆ પરેસ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of January 1879, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business, viz.:—

1st. To pass and confirm the audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th September 1878, and to declare a Dividend.

2nd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint Auditors for the year 1878-79, and to fix their remuneration.

By order,

ઠા૦ મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th January 1879.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th instant to 30th instant, both days inclusive.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 2.)

BAY OF BENGAL, COAST OF TENASSERIM. SUNKEN DANGER IN MERGUI ARCHIPELAGO.

MR. E. C. RUSSELL, Commanding the British India Steam Navigation Company's Steam Vessel Medina, whilst on his voyage from Rangoon to Penang via the Coast ports, discovered a dangerous patch of rock and sand with rather less than 2 fathoms on it at low water spring tides; lying with—

Centre of Bound island	bearing W. ½ N.
South extreme of Cantor's island	„ S. W. ¾ S.

Position (Admiralty Chart): Latitude 12° 15' 0" N., Longitude 98° 19' 50" E.

[The bearings are Magnetic: Variation 2° 30' Easterly in 1878.]

By Direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey, India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 3rd January 1879.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Mergui Archipelago, No. 216a; Bassein river to Pulo Penang, No. 830; Bay of Bengal, No. 70b; Indian Ocean, No. 748b; also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. 1, page 508; and Marine Survey Department Hydrographic Notice No. 8, page 6.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

Publications of the Marine Survey Department may be purchased at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co. Publishers Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.